Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. | CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864. | NUMBER 130.

ADJ'T GENERAL FULLER.

A very painful rumor gained credence here yesterday of the death of Adj't Gen. Fuller at his residence at Belvidere yesterday morning. The many friends of this excellent officer, whose loss would be so severe a blow to the State, will be glad to receive the following correction of the report, in a dispatch from the telegraphic operator at Gen. Fuller's place of residence, of whom we made inquiry.

BELVIDERE, ILL., Friday, Nov. 11.

Eds. Tribune:

Adj't Gen. Fuller is not dead. His son died yesterday and was buried to-day.

The General is ill, but was better to-day. His son's death, it seems, has created a rumor of it being the General himself.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE'S REJOINDER.

On the third page of this issue will be found the rejoinder of Bishop Whitehouse to the replication of Judge Lawrence concerning the Rev. Cracraft affair. The present article of the Bishop is very long, and we presume closes the controversy, as Judge Lawrence intimated in his last letter, that he would pursue the subject no farther.

Council Bluffs Redeemed.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Nov. 8.—Council Bluffs gives one hundred and seventy-two majority for Lincoln. It has always been a "Democratic" stronghold, but is now redeemed.

Little Du Page.

NAPERVILLE, Nov. 11, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The official vote of Du Page is as follows:

For Lincoln	1,818
For McClellan	774
Majority	1,043

In 1860 the vote was:

Lincoln	1,790
Douglas	803
Majority	987

From Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Nov. 9, 1864.

Editors Tribune:

Lincoln has carried this city by 65 majority, and this county by 375, which we consider a "big thing," as both city and county have been in the hands of our opponents, by a close vote, however, for several years.

Kankakee Official.

The official vote of Kankakee county is:—

Lincoln	2,111
McClellan	562
Lincoln's majority	1,559

Kankakee has done well on previous occasions, but the above exceeds any former effort by considerable.

Scott County—Great Gain.

WINCHESTER, Scott Co., Ill., Nov. 9, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The following is the official vote of this precinct: Lincoln, 331; McClellan, 263—a gain of 74 on 1860. The county has given 37 majority for McClellan. Lincoln gain, 263 over 1860. Yours respectfully,

WM. CONDIT.

FROM CENTRALIA.

Atrocious Murders by Guerrillas in Williamson County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CENTRALIA, Ill., Friday, Nov. 11.

Night before last a gang of ruffians, some fifteen in number, disguised as negroes, committed a most revolting murder in Williamson county. Late in the evening they entered the house of a farmer on Six Mile Prairie, ten miles from Duquoin, and without a word being spoken shot him in his house and in the presence of his family. Several shots were fired taking effect in his arm and side. After they left him the women moved him to another room and while dressing his wounds the ruffians returned. Finding the old man still alive, one of them shot him again, literally blowing off the top of his head. They took his son, 18 years of age, and left. The young man was found in the morning hung to a tree. The old man was sixty years of age, his only offence to his murderers was that he was an out-spoken Union man. No clue is yet given as to the murderers.

FROM CHESTER, ILL.

Terrible Tornado—Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 11.—A terrible tornado passed over the town of Chester Ill., about two o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., resulting in great loss of life and property, the latter amounting to $60,000. Some twelve or fourteen houses were completely demolished, burying the sleeping inmates in the ruins. The steamboat J. D. Perry, passed on her way a few hours afterwards, from Cairo to St. Louis, and gathered the following particulars of the disaster:

The storm seems to have come from the southwest, and passed only over the southern portion of the town, blowing down the dwelling house of Mr. Chauncey Haskin, killing him and his little adopted daughter, about twelve years of age. It next struck the house of Col. Jones, rasing it to the ground, and burying him completely. When taken from the ruins life was found to be extinct. It then passed on, carrying everything before it. Among the wounded are Mrs Emerson, (mortally) Miss Anderson, Mr Henry Ganseman, and some ten others whose names could not be ascertained. The houses of Messrs. Mann, Moore, Emerson, Jones, Bowls, Crittenden, Wilkinson and Haskins were entirely destroyed. The Baptist Church, a brick edifice, was blown to atoms—the bricks and morter blown to a great distance. The roof of the large brick brewery was blown off, and numerous out houses and sheds destroyed. At the time the Perry passed, the rain was pouring down in torrents, and the wind howling terribly, so that it was almost impossible to learn the full extent of the disaster. Several skiffs and canoes that were lying in the river were blown half way up the bluff, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile.

He Feels Bad.

[Springfield, Ill., Special to the Missouri Republican.]

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 8.—News to-night very meagre, but unfavorable. Hope to-morrow for brighter skies. Good night, and may God have mercy on the country.

FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Destructive Tornado—A Father and Son Murdered by Desperadoes.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.—A destructive tornado occurred on last Wednesday, in Washington county, near the Illinois Central Railroad, and some hundred miles from here. Four dwellings were blown down, in the immediate vicinity of Richview. Stables, out-houses and grain stacks were also torn down and scattered about. A boy, fifteen years old, was carried some eighty yards from his father's house, and found dead. A child of four years was blown about a fourth of a mile; though badly bruised, it is living, and it is expected will recover. Four children and an old lady, the widow of a soldier, had their arms and legs broken, and when rescued were suffering terribly from their injuries. The Seminary at Irvington, unoccupied, was also blown down. A blacksmith shop and other buildings in the same neighborhood suffered a like fate. A granary, two miles west of Richview, containing four hundred and fifty bushels of oats, was blown a distance of eighty yards, spreading the grain in every direction.

J. Y. Cochran was brutally murdered at his own house, six miles from De Soto, in this State, at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 9th instant, by a company of men with blackened faces. His son Jasper was carried away by them, and was afterwards found hanging to a tree. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the outrage, so far as heard from.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 11.—Gold advanced from the decline last night, opening at 243, afterwards going down to 239¾. The fluctuations are attributed to speculative operations.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, November 11—10 P. M.—Gold 245.

Reverdy Johnson on the Abolition of Slavery.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The following letter appeared in this morning's edition with a slight literal error in the name of Webster having been inserted in the third line of the first paragraph, instead of that of Washington.

WASHINGTON, 27th April, 1864.

Delighted to hear the result of yesterday's election. A new era is now dawning on our State. Slavery ended and she will be, as Washington said she would be in that event, "the Garden Spot" of the United States.

He said so in a letter to St. John Lincoln in '96. If it is done also in the whole country, (as I think it will be), great as our prosperity has been in the past, and high as has been our name with the nations of the world, both will be immeasurably, almost enhanced. God grant that it may be so. Yours, truly.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

C. C. Fulton, Esq., Baltimore.

The Alleged Lake Pirate.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 11.—It is stated that Gen. Hooker, in whose present department are included the majority of the States bordering on our Northern lakes, has, after investigation, become satisfied that the alarm about the propeller Georgian being fitted out for a lake cruise is unauthorized, and that no piratical designs are entertained by Mr. Baker, who lately purchased her at Toronto.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER—ENCOURAGING ADVICES.

Forrest has Fallen Back—The Latest Situation.

FURTHER DEFEATS TO PRICE IN THE NORTHWEST—GEN. BLUNT'S REPORT.

Gen. Gillem's Latest Victory in East Tennessee.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW—LOWER MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

From Washington—Matters Congressional, Departmental and Military.

Foreshadowing the President's Message

UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION TO BE RECOMMENDED, ETC.

Rumors Concerning Little Mac.

From the South—The Rebel Congress—Important Debates.

Jeff. Davis' Lugubrious Message.

ILLINOIS NEWS—FEARFUL TORNADOES—APPALLING REBEL ATROCITIES, ETC.

THE ELECTION RETURNS—NEW YORK CERTAINLY OURS.

Our New York Midnight Dispatch—Highly Important News Summary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military, Political and General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH.

Sheridan's army broke camp at Cedar Creek on the 9th and fell back towards Winchester. This move which is purely a matter of convenience for getting nearer a base of supplies, as the roads became bad, has been only delayed this long to prevent Copperheads from distorting it for political ends into a defeat.

ILLNESS OF LORD LYONS.

Lord Lyons is lying dangerously ill of typhoid fever, and scarcely expected to recover.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

The question whether Gen. McClellan has resigned his commission bids fair to prove as knotty as the question whether he was ever under fire. Yesterday evening a rumor that the afternoon mail had brought his resignation was current, but inquiry both at the War Department and at the President's, late in the evening, elicited the reply that nothing had been heard of it. This evening a similar reply was given, and Adjutant General Thomas was in equal ignorance, as were also prominent members of the Cabinet. On the other hand, well informed parties say that they know positively that the resignation was mailed from New York on Wednesday afternoon, and that it was informally communicated to the President on Thursday afternoon, by an officer of the War Department. Apparently it is safest to assume the General's powers of resignation are just now fully occupied over the election.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congressmen begin to make their appearance. Senator Sherman, on whom devolves the financial leadership of the Senate, is here, busy with the department. Scofield and Creswell are among the latest arrivals.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The rejoicings over the triumph in Maryland are tempered by the defeat of the latter gentleman, who had proved himself one of the sturdiest of the emancipation leaders, and he made a gallant fight. At the Constitutional election the adverse majority in his district—the benighted eastern shore—was 6,700. Last Tuesday he pulled this majority down to 250.

CABINET RUMORS.

Gen. Banks returns to Washington this evening, simultaneously with the circulation of a rumor that he is soon to take the place of Mr. Welles at the head of the Navy Department.

THE MESSAGE.

The President has done nothing about his Message yet. He will begin its preparation early next week.

THE ARMY VOTE.

In Sheridan's army, the Maine regiments gave Lincoln 800 votes to 20 for McClellan. Ohio and New Hampshire regiments voted in about the same proportion. In one Iowa regiment McClellan got but 2 votes.

DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

Secretary Fessenden and Asst. Sec. Harrington are occupied all day over their forthcoming report, and all visitors denied.

The following order has just been made public:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 24, 1864.

By direction of the President, Major General J. J. Dana, U. S. A., is assigned to the command of the 16th Army Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

THE RESULT IN ILLINOIS.

Private Secretary Nicolay telegraphs the President to day from Illinois that the State has been carried by 25,000, and that we have gained 5 Members of Congress.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

There is reason to believe that the course to be adopted with regard to the infringement of Brazilian sovereignty in the capture of the rebel steamer Florida in one of her harbors will be substantially the transmission of a dispatch, saying that this Government will be glad to receive and give a favorable consideration to any proposition Brazil may have to make. Of course there can be no difficulty when both parties are equally anxious to avoid it.

GOLD.

A plan to give stability and security to commercial transactions, by keeping gold down to a uniform law premium, has been under serious discussion at the Treasury Department, but announcements of action on the subject are premature. The department, however, now expects soon to announce its readiness to anticipate the payment of the January interest on its gold-bearing bonds. The money is lying idle in its vaults, and may as well be used.

WESTERN DISMISSALS.

Captain William Nessell, 183d Ohio, to date Oct. 29th, for having presented and certified to a fraudulent claim against the United States.

Captain E. M. Newcomb, 18th Iowa, to date Oct. 29th, for absence without leave.

Captain James Cullen, 1st Michigan cavalry, to date Nov. 1st, for drunkenness in the presence of the enemy, and desertion.

First Lieutenant M. Dempsey, 24th Michigan volunteers, for gross intoxication, and conduct unbecoming and disgraceful to an officer and gentleman.

Capt. Michael Gleeson, 23d Illinois.

The order of dismissal issued in the case of Assistant Surgeon S. W. Kemper, 17th Indiana, has been revoked, and he is honorably discharged.

Capt. Wm. T. Cummings, 19th Kentucky, heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay from date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 11.—The special Washington dispatch to the *Commercial* says the President has already commenced the preparation of his message. An abstract of the reports of the various bureaus has been furnished him. Nothing has transpired respecting the views it will take, but it is understood the President will recommend the enactment of a law abolishing slavery everywhere in the United States immediately and forever.

It is rumored there will be a change in the Cabinet before the next session of Congress. If Mr. Fessenden is re-elected Senator, a new Secretary of the Treasury must be selected, and possibly other changes may be made.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that the Hon. Robert J. Walker has arrived. He has as yet no official information of the desire of the Government for him to assume charge of the Treasury portfolio. No doubt is entertained but that Mr. Walker's return is precursory to his introduction into the Treasury Department. He has expressed an opinion that our finances can be so managed as to bring our currency nearer to par than has been during the war.

Gen. Powell's division of cavalry started on an important reconnoissance on Monday last, but had not returned at the date of the latest dispatch.

An expedition sent out a few days ago ascertained that the rebels still occupy their intrenched works, and remain in considerable force in the vicinity of Milford. Their arrangements for a raid in West Virginia on election day were completely frustrated by the movement of Gen. Kelley towards Moorfield.

Capt. Badger, of Gen. Powell's staff, and eleven other prisoners captured by Mosby, succeeded, a few nights ago, in killing their guard and making their escape.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent with Sheridan says that one hundred guerillas attacked a forage train half a mile northeast of Middletown on the 7th inst., and the brigade and division wagon masters were carried off as prisoners. The guerillas were dressed in Federal uniforms and well mounted. The train returned safely. There is no definite information from the rebel army. At last accounts it was about Newmarket. Our pickets have been so disposed and all so vigilant that no repetition of the surprise of October 19th can occur.

FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

Blunt Whips Price at Newtonia, and by the Timely Arrival of Sanborn, Routs the Enemy—Price Pushing for Red River with His Booty.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 10.—The Leavenworth *Conservative* publishes the following interesting dispatch from Major General Blunt:

NEOSHO, Newton county, Mo., Oct. 30, 1864. In the Field.

To General J. H. Lane:

On the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., after marching all day and night previously, I came up with Price at Newtonia, with Ford's and Jennison's brigades of my division. Price had gone into camp in the timber south of the town, thinking we had quit the pursuit.

Upon discovering our advance, he formed one line of battle in the edge of the timber, another in front of the prairie, developing about ten thousand men. I moved forward rapidly, and attacked him with vigor. The fight lasted from three o'clock until dark, and was the warmest contested field we have had in the campaign. With the two brigades I held the field without support, until near sundown, when Sanborn came up just in time to form on my left, and repulse a flanking column of the enemy. We then drove them from the field in confusion.

They retreated hastily and moved all night on the Cassville road. My loss in killed and wounded is about 118, and about 175 horses killed.

A rebel surgeon, who came in with a flag truce, reports the enemy's loss at over 200. Among their killed are two Colonels.

A spy of ours, who has been with them for several days past and during the battle of the 28th, has come in, and reports that Price has 18,000 men armed and 10,000 unarmed; that he has still about 400 wagons, mostly loaded goods plundered, and that he has burned large amounts of his transportation. He says Price will not fight unless compelled to, to save his train and unarmed conscripts, but will move as rapidly as possible to Red River. He also says that Price intended, if possible, to make his headquarters this winter at Kansas City. This is also corroborated by most of the prisoners we have taken.

Price told the Missouri recruits that Kansas could not raise force enough to disturb him in carrying out his programme.

General Curtis ordered the troops to march yesterday morning at three o'clock, and vigorously follow up the pursuit, but before the hour arrived, an order came from Gen. Rosecrans for all the forces of Pleasanton to abandon the pursuit and return to the headquarters of their respective districts. Yesterday I removed to this point to recruit the stock and rest the men, and be within supporting distance of Forts Gibson and Smith.

Orders have just arrived from Lieutenant General Grant, which will, I hope, enable us to do the enemy more damage.

Of the Shawnee county militia one hundred have come in paroled. They have suffered much for food and from hard travel. All say they were well treated as prisoners. They speak well of Gen. Shelby. I will keep you advised as proper. Truly yours,

JAS. G. BLUNT.

LATEST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 8, Via ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.

Price turned westward from Cane Hill on the 4th. On the 6th Gen. Thayer moved a force up the north side of the river from here for the purpose of attacking Price, but fearing that Cooper would move towards Fort Smith with 7,000 men, he thought best to return. Thayer can hold Fort Smith against Price and Cooper united, and he has supplies for the present. He has plenty of artillery and an abundance of ammunition.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Important Military Changes at Memphis—Another Fraudulent N. Y. Commissioner—From Natchez.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 11.

By the steamer Belle Memphis—Clerk Entler, Captain Dan Musselman,—I have Memphis dates to the evening of the 9th.

General Howard goes to Memphis to take command of the Department of the Tennessee—Sherman's old department.

Gen. Morgan L. Smith has been ordered to Vicksburg, to take command of the post, Gen. Dodge having been given charge of the district. Gen. Dodge formerly commanded the left wing of the 16th army corps. Gen. Dana, lately at Vicksburg, now takes command of the 16th army corps, with his headquarters at Memphis. This leaves Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn in command of the district west of the Tennessee, and Gen. Buckland in charge of the post.

Gen. Prince has been transferred from the army of the Tennessee to that of the Cumberland. He is at present here awaiting orders.

Guerillas are in possession of Hickman, Ky., and the country surrounding, but make no demonstrations upon the steamers.

Gunboat No. 58 convoyed the steamer Belle Memphis as far as Columbus.

The New York Commissioner to take the votes in Naval District, No. 8, came down with only democratic tickets. Capt. Pennock went to work and had Lincoln tickets printed and fairly distributed, and the result was, McClellan received only five votes in that naval district. Had the Commissioner had all his own way, there would probably have been only McClellan ballots cast.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—A private letter from Natchez, dated November 1st, says that Capt. A. J. Richardson, of Cincinnati, formerly of the gunboat General Bragg, has been made Treasury Agent at that place. He had been in the city about a week up to that date, and his office had been daily crowded with people, seeking trade permits, and permits for opening supply stores. The Commanding General had cancelled all of agent Bonner's permits, and Captain R. was taking his time in issuing new ones, as the military authorities had given out that the lines would not be opened for trade for several months. Agent Cutler was in New Orleans, and buying no cotton and sending out no supplies, as new instructions were expected to be issued to him from Washington in a few days.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 11.—The *Democrat's* correspondent, writing from Paducah, Ky., Nov. 5th, says:

Seven gunboats arrived here to-day from Johnsonville, which place they left yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. They report that all signs of rebel occupancy have disappeared, Forrest's army having gone—no one knows where. Gen. Schofield, with some 15,000 troops, had arrived at Johnsonville, and the place was considered perfectly secure. No part of Forrest's forces are thought to be upon the east side of the river, but it is the general belief that he has gone to join Hood. The Tennessee River will soon be opened now, and trade will probably this week be resumed in Paducah.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

General Military and Political Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 11.

Major Wolf, ordered to be shot in retaliation for Major Wilson's murder by the rebels, who was to have been executed to-day, has received a respite for fourteen days from Gen. Rosecrans, and one for an indefinite period from President Lincoln. The former was granted at the urgent solicitation of Wolf's spiritual adviser, who thought that he should have more time to prepare for death. The President's dispatch, dated 5:40 last evening, says, "suspend execution of sentence in the case of Major Wolf until further orders; meanwhile, report to me the case."

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.—What few scattering returns we have from the interior of the State indicate that Lincoln has carried it by perhaps 10,000 majority. The Radical State ticket is elected by a handsome majority, and there is no doubt the Legislature will be largely Union.

The proposition for a State Convention to amend the Constitution has been carried, and a considerable majority of the Radical delegates elected. This will settle the question of slavery in this State forever, as the Radical delegates are committed to immediate emancipation. The Convention will meet on the 6th of January.

Our present Union delegation in Congress—Loan, McClurg, Boyd, and Blow—are re-elected, and probably one or two additional members. It would not greatly surprise us if it should prove that we have elected eight of the nine Congressmen in this State; but we must wait for further returns to decide this. Hogan, the Democrat elected from this district, may not be allowed to take his seat, as he failed to take the candidate's oath prescribed by the late State Convention; but this question must be decided by Congress, as that body is the exclusive judge of the qualifications of its members.

Returns from the interior indicate that the rebels and bushwhackers either were not allowed to vote, or very sensibly refrained from doing so.

The Germans here very generally voted for Lincoln, notwithstanding the advice of their organ to the contrary.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Utter Rout of a Rebel Force by Gen. Gillem.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 10—Gen Gillem has utterly routed the rebels in East Tennessee, driving him in great confusion forty-four miles. His advance is 90 miles east of Knoxville.

The rebels are at Bristol, being strengthened by Virginia militia.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Latest Situation—Important Military Orders.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.—On Wednesday night as the train was on its way from City point to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, it was fired on by the rebels, but the shot fell short and therefore did no damage.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 10.—The following has been issued from these headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7, 1864.

First.—The 8th New York heavy artillery, the 164th New York volunteers, and the 36th Wisconsin volunteers having been reported to the Major General commanding as having behaved with distinguished bravery during the engagement of October 27th, 1864, on Hatcher's Run, he takes pleasure in restoring to these gallant regiments the right to carry the colors of which they were deprived by his General Order No. 37, of Sept. 23, 1864.

Second.—It having been reported to the Major General commanding that the colors of the following regiments recently lost in battle were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor on those regiments, they are hereby permitted to carry other colors, viz: The 7th New Hampshire volunteers, 5th Massachusetts volunteers, 51st New York volunteers, 45th Pennsylvania volunteers, and 105th Pennsylvania volunteers.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

THE ELECTION.

ILLINOIS.

Majorities Official and Reported.

Counties.	1864. Rep.	1864. Dem.	1860. Rep.	1860. Dem.
Previously reported and corrected	49047	8885	39221	16536
Bond	410	....	7	....
Christian	....	561	....	440
Clay	....	150	....	389
Coles	500	....	....	25
Cumberland	....	550	....	260
Crawford	....	500	....	455
De Witt	160	....	243	....
Effingham	....	648	....	622
Fayette	....	725	....	580
Franklin	....	250	....	1161
Jackson	....	403	....	1241
Jasper	....	465	....	382
Jefferson	....	1500	....	1393
Jo Daviess	810	....	970	....
Marshall	246	....	254	....
McDonough	....	8	....	5
McHenry	1750	....	1589	....
Monroe	....	900	....	556
Morgan	....	71	....	107
Richland	....	98	....	245
Scott	....	37	....	299
Tazewell	....	250	185	....
Wabash	....	154	....	118
Woodford	....	481	....	181
35 Counties	53413	16033	40980	26508
Majorities	37380		14472	
Republican gains	23008			

There are fifteen counties yet to hear from, viz: Boone, Calhoun, Cass, Clark, Edwards, Green, Lawrence, Moultrie, Piatt, Randolph, Saline, Schuyler, Shelby, Wayne and White, which gave a Democratic majority of 5,925 in 1860.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OQUAWKA, via BURLINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

Henderson county, official, 338 majority for Lincoln and Oglesby, a loss of 9 on the vote of 1860. Harding is elected to Congress in this district, the 4th, by not less than 900.

Alexander county, Ill., gives McClellan 144 majority. This is official.

Kuykendall, Union, is elected to Congress in the 13th Illinois (Cairo) district, over Josh Allen, by about 1,000 majority. Gain, nearly 10,000 over the vote of 1860.

FROM CENTRALIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CENTRALIA, Marion Co., Friday, Nov. 11.

The official vote of Wabash county is 154 majority for McClellan—gain, 83.

Hardin county is close—both parties claim it.

Col. Ferrall is elected to the Legislature from the Gallatin district.

Capt. Luny, of the Massac district, is elected to the Legislature.

The latest advices from Pope increase the Union majority. It will be at least 800.

The official majority for Lincoln in Perry county is 435.

Franklin county is about 250 for McClellan. Washington is about 100 majority for Lincoln.

Clinton county is about 50 for Lincoln. Washington and Clinton elect Miller, Union, to the Legislature, and the whole of both county tickets.

WISCONSIN.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Nov. 11.

The *Wisconsin* of this evening, foots up the returns for this Congressional District as follows: Carey, 3,846; Paine, 3,230, leaving a majority of 616 for Carey on the home vote, which is 61 less than was estimated yesterday. From what precedent we have of the soldiers' vote in this district, there is no doubt but that they will elect Paine by a small majority.

The returns from other portions of the State come in slowly, but do not materially vary the result as given in yesterday's dispatch.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Friday, Nov. 11.

The following dispatch was received here to-day:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

To Horace Rublee, Chairman of Union State Committee:

Returns have just been received of the votes of the following Wisconsin regiments in Virginia:

First regiment heavy artillery gives Lincoln 659, McClellan 162.

The remnant of the veterans of the 2d regiment of the "old iron brigade" cast 69 votes for Lincoln, and one for McClellan.

NEW YORK.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

Horace Greeley telegraphed here at 10 o'clock last evening that the State was very close, but that he felt certain we had carried the State by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 11.—The *Times* yesterday morning put the Union majority in this State at 8,000, the *Tribune* at 7,000, and the *Herald* at 5,000, and the *World* claimed McClellan's majority at probably 2,000.

This morning the *World* still claims the State for the Democrats by about 1,000; the *Tribune* claims it for Lincoln by 6,633; the *Times* by 8,930, and the *Herald* gives it to Lincoln by about 500.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 11.—Sufficient returns have been received here to indicate beyond a doubt the success of the Union ticket in New York State by from 5,000 to 7,000 majority.

The Very Latest.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

We have certainly carried New York by 6,000 to 7,000 majority, in spite of the frauds.

MICHIGAN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

The Fifth Congressional District of Michigan, the only doubtful one, has elected R. E. Trowbridge, Republican, over A. C. Baldwin, the present Democratic member, thus making the delegation of six stand unanimously for the Union in the 39th Congress.

MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 11.

Election returns come in slowly, owing to the wires being down.

St. Louis official, Lincoln 2,367 majority; Randolph, majority for Lincoln, 92; also the following majorities for Lincoln: Warner, 240; St. Charles, 1,100; Montgomery 300; Pike, 150; Lincoln Co., 150; Cape Girardeau, 475; Stoddard, 87; Perry, 391; New Madrid, 30; Washington, 175; Jefferson, 300; Cole, 500; Iron, 400; Buchanan, 1,500; Dent, 97; Phelps, 150; Franklin, 1,500; Osage, 700; Gasconade, 800; Cooper, 350; Anderson, 175, Miller, 225; Marion, 650.

These include some of the strongest pro-slavery counties, and indicate a sweeping victory.

It is understood that the quota of conscripts to be furnished by the wards of the 1st district from the 4th to the 10th inclusive has not been obtained by the recent drawing, and that it will be renewed or continued.

Benj. G. Ball and E. K. Bell, who escaped from Rock Island some time ago, and who have since been secreted in the neighborhood of St. Charles, have been recaptured and returned to their prison.

Anderson, Radical candidate for Congress in Hannibal district is certainly elected over Guitar. He has over 2,000 majority as far as heard from. Benjamin, Radical from Hall's old district, is probably elected.

Returns show conclusively that a majority of Conservatives left by the guerrillas and Sterling Price, have turned radical, some of the votes are surprising. Randolph and Howard, which went against radicals last year by near 2,000 majority, now go for us by heavy majorities. No returns are received from the Kansas City district. A large majority of the delegates elected to the State Convention are pledged to immediate emancipation. Missouri will soon follow in the track of Maryland.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov 11.—Geo. W. Anderson, Union, is elected to Congress from the 9th district of Missouri, over Gen. Guitar. Lincoln's majority in St. Louis county falls behind Fletcher's for Governor, about 700 on the home vote. The Radical State and county tickets have an average majority on the home vote in this county of 3,000.

TENNESSEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9, via CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 11.

Memphis papers of the evening of the 9th, received this morning, give full returns of the election in that city, thus: Total vote, Lincoln 1,604; McClellan 26. All but three of the McClellan ballots were without names of electors, and were consequently informal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 10.—The election in East Tennessee was unanimous for Lincoln.

KENTUCKY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

At Columbus, Kentucky, there were 74 votes cast for Lincoln; for McClellan 43.

At Clinton, 11[illegible] for Lincoln; 53 for McClellan.

Paducah, Columbus, Hickman, and Clinton, Kentucky, give Union majorities.

OHIO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

Gen. Ashby in the 10th district, and Delano in the 13th district, are elected by the soldiers' vote, sure, making seventeen Union to two Copperhead Congressmen from Ohio. The Union majority for Lincoln, including the soldiers' vote, is 70,000 in the State.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The soldiers' vote has elected Delano—Union—to Congress in the 13th District, Ohio. This gives the Union party 17 out of 19 Congressmen.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Interesting News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says the latest returns from the counties in this State, nearly all of which are official, show a majority of 8,500 for Lincoln, and over 9,000 for Fenton.

The *Tribune*, this afternoon, announces the majority for Lincoln at 8,456, and that for Fenton at 9,000.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says Gen. Sherman has started on a daring expedition, and may next be heard from near the Atlantic. He has a large and well provided force, with good supplies of provisions and ammunition, and a staff of paymasters amply supplied with funds.

THE MONEY ORDERS.

The *Times* says the postal money order system is working very successfully, and gives promise of large business.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The steamer Guiding Star arrived this morning from New Orleans, and brings news to the 5th.

New Orleans papers make complaints over the expenses of the Louisiana State Convention. The total amount, aside from the pay of members, was $46,000, of which $9,000 was for liquor or cigars.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The *Herald's* Army of the James special says, the impression was common throughout the armies operating against Richmond, that Lee would order an attack on the day of election, indulging in the belief that our lines would be weakened, and could be penetrated and held by rebel forces. On the contrary, that day was exceedingly quiet. I hardly heard a gun fired anywhere throughout the lines, on either side. On the left, our cavalry were saddled and ready to move at any moment. No alarm occurred, however.

Military matters are represented as being at a standstill, and no prospect of a change, solely in the light of policy and our social economy. When so regarded I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and the arming of slaves for duty as soldiers, but should the alternative ever be presented of subjugation or employment of slaves as soldiers there seems no reason to doubt what should then be our decision if the recommendation above made for training forty thousand negroes for the service indicated should meet your approval. It is certain this limited number by their preparatory training in intermediate departments would form a more valuable reserve force in case of emergency than three fold their number suddenly called from field labor, while a fresh levy to a certain extent supplied their places in the special service for which they are now employed.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the Session of the Rebel Congress on Monday, the following Senators answered to their names: Barnwell from South Carolina, Dortch and Graham from North Carolina, Henry Hill of Georgia, Hunter and Caperton of Florida, Johnson of Mo., Burnett and Simms of Ky.

The President's message was received and read, also proceedings at recent meetings of rebel governors. In the House 62 members were present among them Wilkes, Snead, Clark, Conrad, Vest, Hatch, of Mo., and Machen, Triplette, Read, Ewing, Chresman, Burnett, W. H. Bruce, E. W. Bruce, Marshall and Moore. Bills to raise additional forces for rebel armies, one to abolish promotion by seniority and make merit the basis, were referred to the Military Committee. A resolution was offered by Murray of Tenn., declaring that Confederate States will give neither sympathy nor aid to the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Swan, of Tenn., offered a resolution declaring that no exigency exists or is likely to occur, requiring the placing of negroes in the army. He also introduced a resolution to recall all the Commissioners from foreign nations. The discussion upon the resolution was brief but sharp.

Mr. Miles, of S. C., opposed the proposition to arm slaves.

Mr. Foote, of Miss., favored it, and said he desired the waiting decision of the enemy on the question of the employment of negroes. This decision would appear in the result of the present election. If Lincoln was elected, he would favor giving the President full power to employ slaves. He was ready for the black flag—anything before submission.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

The following are prominent passages from Jeff. Davis' Message after the fall of Atlanta. He says:

There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, nor of all combined, can save our enemy from a constant and exhaustive drain of blood and treasure, which must continue until he shall discover that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of our indefeasible rights.

"He says: It is not in my power to announce any change in the conduct of foreign powers. No such action has been taken by the Christian powers of Europe as might justly have been expected from their history, from duties imposed by international law and the claims of humanity. It is charitable to attribute their conduct to no worse motive than indifference to the consequences of the struggle which shakes only the republican portion of the American continent, and not to ascribe to design a course calculated to insure a prolongation of hostilities. So long, therefore, as neutral nations fail by recognition of our independence to announce that in their judgment the United States are unable to reduce the Confederacy to submission, their conduct will be accepted by our enemies in tacit encouragement to continue their efforts, and, as implied, assured that the belief is entertained by neutral nations in the success of their designs. Peace is impossible without independence, and it is not to be expected that the enemy will anticipate neutrals in recognition of that independence. When the history of this war shall be fully disclosed, the judgment of the impartial publicist will be unable to absolve the neutral relations of Europe from a share in moral responsibility for the myriads of human life unnecessarily sacrificed during its progress.

"On railroads he says the Secretary's recommendation on the subject of facilitating the acquisition of the iron required for maintaining the efficiency of railroad communication, is important. The military lines are commended to your favor. The necessity for operation in full vigor of such lines is too apparent to need comment.

"On arming the negroes he says: It would seem proper to acquire for the public service entire property in the labor of slaves, and to pay therefor due compensation, rather than to impress his labor for short terms. The policy of engaging to liberate the negro on his discharge after service faithfully rendered, is preferable to that of granting immediate manumission, or that sustaining him in servitude. If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that in addition to the duties heretofore performed by slaves, they might be advantageously employed as firemen and engineers and laborers, and in that event that number should be augmented to forty thousand beyond their limits and employments. It does not seem to be desirable under existing circumstances. A broad moral distinction exists between the use of slaves and soldiers, in defense of their homes, and the inciting of the same persons to insurrection against their masters.

"Of the negotiations for peace he says: Peace is manifestly impossible unless desired by both parties, and the disposition for it among our enemies will be best and most certainly gained by demonstration on our part of ability and unshaken determination to defend our rights and hold no earthly price too dear for their purchase. Whenever there shall be on the part of our enemies a desire for peace, there will be no difficulty in finding means by which negotiations can be opened."

The bill to raise more men for the rebel army, places all resident white male between 18 and 45 in the army; revokes all exemptions and details, and authorizes the President to make details when necessary. Nothing else of importance occurred before adjournment.

THE FLORIDA.

Among other things recaptured in the Florida was an official copy of a vote of thanks by Congress to Lieut. Col. J. S. Bailey, Acting Engineer of the 19th Army Corps, for services in rescuing a flotilla from Red River, in General Bank's expedition, which was taken by the Florida from the Electric Spark, captured on her passage to New Orleans last summer. It is ascertained that the Electric Spark was sunk after her passengers were sent away and not run into Wilmington, as reported.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 11.—The prize steamer Lady Sterling has arrived here from off Wilmington.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Herald's* Florence letter says political considerations have induced the Italian government to recognize the empire of Mexico. There are very few who would not have heard with pleasure that the French and Emperor Maximillian had been driven out of Mexico and its former Government restored.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Advertisements appeared in the Columbia, S. C., papers giving members of the Legislature the privilege of paying their bills in produce.

Charleston papers advise members from Charleston to go to Columbia with a sufficient supply of turkeys and chickens to pay their board for the session.

The Baptist Association of the State of Georgia, at its late session, adopted the following resolution in relation to the marriage relationship between slaves:

Resolved, That in the firm belief and conviction of this body that the institution of marriage was ordained by Almighty God, for the benefit of the whole human race, without respect to color; that it ought to be maintained in its original purity among all classes of people, and in all countries and in all ages, till the end of time; and that, consequently, the law of Georgia, in its failure to recognise and protect this relationship between our slaves, is essentially defective and ought to be amended.

THE REBEL TREASURY.

The report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury is very doleful. He says he can only obtain $135 in currency, equal to $6 in specie, for $1,100 Confederate bonds.

BENEVOLENT FAIR.

The National sailors' Fair opened at Boston on Wednesday evening. It promises to be a great success. A considerable amount is already realized.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe special has additional particulars of the chase of a pirate steamer by the gunboat Sassacus, which one time was within two miles of her. Darkness set in and all the advantages gained were lost. During the chase the privateer threw over her guns and other weighty matter, ammunition and stores, steering apparently for Wilmington. When last seen by the Sassacus, on Sunday evening, she was inside the line of blockaders off North Carolina coast. She is supposed to be either the Tallahasse or the Olustie and is probably the same steamer reported by the Arago.

MARKET MATTERS.

The stock market was more buoyant than yesterday. After the late rules to realize profits, a disposition was again manifested to buy. Prices were slightly better. A few outsiders coming into the market operate cautiously, declining long ventures. Brokers are cautious. Government stocks continue firm, especially 5-20s, for which it is said purchases are being made on foreign account. Railroad bonds and bank stocks were more active and quite firm. There were large transactions in Erie, Michigan Southern and Rock Island.

Gold advanced from the decline of last night—opening at 243, and afterwards touched 239¾, with unusual speculative irregularity, which wholly accounts for the changes in quotations, there being no outside causes affecting the market.

The money market is without material change. In good demand for stock speculations, but the supply is fully equal.

Foreign exchange is quiet, the late high rates having checked transactions.

At the mining board there was considerable activity in gold stocks. Petroleum stocks dull, the large dividends paid by some having little effect upon their market value. Some extraordinary samples of gold are being shown from Canada East. One specimen weighs nearly a pound.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Gold 243; N. Y. C. 120¾; Hudson 12[illegible]; Reading 133¾; M. C. 130¾; M. S. 7[illegible]; Ill. Cen. 129; Pittsburgh 103¾; Toledo 118¾; R. I. 181¾; N. W. 45¾; O. & M. cert. 31¾; Canton 35; Cum. 72¾; Quicksilver 85¾.

Maximillian and the Rebels.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 11.—The *Courier des Etats Unis*, referring to the statement published that an alliance, offensive and defensive, exists between the new government of Mexico and the Southern Confederacy, says it is untrue, Maximillian's government never having entertained any relations with the rebel government at Richmond.

Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Nov. 11.—A careful estimate, made on the basis of the October vote, places the State on the home vote at between 4,000 and 5,000 Union majority.

Little Mac Has Resigned.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 11.—The *Commercial's* Washington special insists that General McClellan has resigned his commission in the Army, and that the resignation was received at the War Department yesterday. His letter is brief and pointed.

A Pennsylvania Dodge.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.—Several Pennsylvania State agents were yesterday placed under arrest for having blanks with names spelled wrong. They are held to await the decision of the Secretary of War, the matter having been referred to him.

From Iowa.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MUSCATINE, Friday, Nov. 11.

Muscatine county gives Lincoln 500 majority; Scott county, 1,500; Cedar Co., 800; Louisa Co., 756; Johnson Co., 125; Des Moines Co., 546; Washington Co., 600; Dubuque Co., gives 1,400 majority for McClellan, and Henry Co., gives Lincoln 1,200 majority; Linn Co., 1,300; Jackson Co., nine townships, 186; Jones Co., three townships, 182; Tama Co., 500; Benton Co., 500; Jefferson Co., 300; Buchanan Co., 200.

New Advertisements.

P. KELLER, BOOT-MAKER, has removed his place of business to 70 MONROE STREET, Third door east of the Post Office. This is the best place for Ladies to get their winter boots made. A fine stock of gentlemen's boots will be sold at cost prices.

MASONIC—A Regular Communication of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. and A. M. Will be held at their hall THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING. [illegible] will be conferred by Brother A. J. Galloway. Members of the fraternity are invited. E. W. JONES, Sec'y.

MINE TO LINGER AND LANGUISH. [illegible] EVERITT'S, 167 Lake st. [illegible] WM. A. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY NIAS, Operator.

A NICE TWO SEAT PONY SLEIGH. Can be had by applying to JOHN MASON LOOMIS, 286 South Water street.

GREAT SACRED CONCERT. THE "HILDUNGS VEREIN" will give one of their favorite Sacred Concerts EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at eight o'clock, in their Hall in Lloyd's Block, corner Wells and Randolph streets. Admission ten cents. [illegible] by the great Union Band.

$20,000. A GENTLEMAN would invest [illegible] in a mercantile or manufacturing business [illegible] Address Box 1649, Post Office. [illegible]

New Advertisements

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION AT G. T. BELDING & CO'S, 98, 100 & 102 Randolph Street, (Opposite Matteson House.)

IMMENSE STOCK OF OVERCOATS, Beaver Business Suits, FANCY CASSIMERE SUITS, BOYS' CLOTHING OF ALL QUALITIES. Undershirts & Drawers OF ALL GRADES.

AN EXAMINATION OF OUR VARIETY, STYLES, QUALITY OF GOODS, AND DURABILITY AND NEATNESS OF MANUFACTURE, Will convince the customer whether we have a LARGE THOROUGH STOCK OF GOOD, DURABLE CLOTHING, AT UNIFORM LOW PRICES.

We say we have by far the LARGEST and BEST STOCK in this city, and fear NO COMPETITION in GOOD, SOUND CLOTHING.

G. T. BELDING & CO., 98, 100 & 102 Randolph street.

Mutual Life Insurance Company OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN. THE ONLY NORTHWESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y. Office, Room No. 19 Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn Street, Chicago. Assets Oct. 1st, 1864, $350,000. Endowments and ten-year non forfeiting policies granted at rates from 10 to 25 Per Cent. Less Than most Eastern Companies, being equivalent to a DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE [illegible] HEBER SMITH, Agent for Chicago.

European Express Freight Line via GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD ROUTE and NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S LINE OF BRITISH NEW IRON STEAMSHIPS. Through Bills of Lading given from CHICAGO or MILWAUKEE to LIVERPOOL. [illegible]

HAND KNIT BOYS' MITTENS, LADIES' LEGGINGS, GLENGARRY CAPS, for Children, SCARFS AND HOODS, Men's and Boys' Half Hose, Misses' Balmoral Hose. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 and 43 Lasalle street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of LESTER, YOUNG & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent, JOHN T. LESTER retiring from the firm. ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE COMMISSION BUSINESS Will be continued by the remaining members of the firm under the name of KING, YOUNG & CO., Who assume all the liabilities of LESTER, YOUNG & CO., and are authorized to settle all their accounts. JOHN T. LESTER, D. S. YOUNG, A. B. KING.

1,000 BARRELS NEW YORK STATE WINTER APPLES For sale by GRISWOLD & TALCOTT, No. 6 Dearborn street.

CRANBERRIES. 150 Barrels Cranberries in store and for sale by H. C. CHAMPION & CO., No. 9 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BLINDNESS, Deafness, and the most hopeless cases of diseases of the Eye and Ear treated by Dr. THOMSON, 129½ Dearborn street. Send for circular. Address Dr. R. C. THOMSON, Box [illegible], Chicago.

Wrought Iron Pipe AT WHOLESALE, By R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 WEST LAKE STREET.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Partner wanted to purchase half interest in a first-class drug business in a thriving city within fifty miles of Chicago. One of the finest places in the West, and doing a splendid business. For particulars inquire of, or address [illegible], Drug Brokers, 128 South Water street, Chicago.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO has removed to their new office, Cor. of Randolph and Lasalle-sts. J. V. FARWELL, Pres't. E. W. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—We wish to inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that I have reduced my prices for ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Upper or under sets on Vulcanized Rubber at from $15.00 to $20.00. Dr. D. M. TOWNER, Dentist, 107½ Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office.

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES and Malignant Tumors are successfully cured, without the use of the knife. The above diseases are cured upon a pathological method of medical practice, by Dr. D. McRAE, late Surgeon of the U. S. Army. Office at 149 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1125.

WHITE CARBON OIL.—Five hundred barrels WHITE CARBON OIL, In good barrels, for sale by A. E. GOODRICH & CO.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Extra in QUALITY and FIT, in stock and MADE TO ORDER. We make a specialty of this branch of our business. ELY, Woolen Draper and Tailor, No. 7 Tremont Block.

SLUNK SKINS WANTED BY J. BAUER & CO., 93 South Clark St.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, (established in Chicago nine years) Graduate of the New York Ophthalmic [illegible]

New Advertisements.

5-20 BONDS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FOR SALE BY The Second National Bank, N. W. Cor. of Lake and Clark Sts. EDW. I. TINKHAM, CASHIER.

FALL TRADE. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. Large and Attractive Stock. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West. Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake St.

AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, FOR THE HAIR. Price, $1 per Box, containing two Bottles. PREPARED ONLY BY WARING & CO., No. 55 Dey street, New York. AND SOLD EVERYWHERE. BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 16 Lake street, Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS Of every description at JEVNE & ALMINI'S, 101 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

CHAMPION ERASIVE SOAP. 209 LAKE STREET. Wholesale and Retail.

NEW SKIRT For 1864. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. J. I. & J. O. WEST, 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of this, J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used. [illegible] Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS. PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combines elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most durable skirt made. For sale by POTTER PALMER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake street, Chicago.

BRADLEY'S PATENT "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRT. Most Popular and Flexible in use. ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.

CHARLES S. FRINK, MERCHANT TAILOR 98 Washington Street, Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of seasonable goods, all of which will be made up in the latest and most approved styles, and at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES. All of our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these Medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32 page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female. It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., 63 Liberty street, New York.

CHAMPION ERASIVE SOAP. OFFICE, 202 LAKE STREET. C. COLTON, Agent.

FURS, HATS AND CAPS. LASAK & MORRIS, 107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Branch of F. W. LASAK'S SONS, 593 BROADWAY, N. Y. Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies', Gents' and Children's FURS, Buffalo Skins, Fur Goods of every description. ALSO, DEALERS IN HATS AND CAPS, Gloves, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Umbrellas, Canes, &c. [illegible] SIGN OF THE POLAR BEAR. 107 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

PAPER COLLARS. Notice. [illegible] R. R. LANDON, Sole Agent for Chicago, Illinois. New York, Nov 3, 1864.

SONGS FOR SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS. THE TRUMPET OF FREEDOM, [illegible] OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

CHAMPION ERASIVE SOAP. 209 LAKE STREET. C. COLTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—1864 AND 1865. The Grand Trunk Railway Company's [illegible] JACOB FORSYTH, Agent, [illegible] Clark street, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

NEW YORK CLOSE—AND WHY?

While throughout all the country besides, the sublime tide of patriotic enthusiasm and love for the Union, has swept before it the machinations of treason, like chaff before the wind, the great State of New York has run so close as to have been for several days in doubt. Without any disparagement, but on the contrary giving all due credit to those of the friends of the Union in New York who are staunch and firm, we propose to state some of the reasons for this sad fact, and as well those which are as those which are not due to the professedly Union men of New York:

1. The Union party in New York is weakened by the *dilettantism*, duplicity and cowardice of the Weed faction of the Union party. Thurlow Weed has long cast the stigma of petty cunning so nearly akin to dishonesty, upon the leadership of the party; and Horace Greeley has not greatly mended the matter by carrying on an intestine war, which in the opinion of many originated in his failure to obtain personal rewards at the hands of his party. The quarrel between the Weed and Greeley factions is partly personal and partly one of principle—the Weed influence being often worse than Copperheadism. If the Union party had failed in New York, therefore, their failure would not have been altogether undeserved. Possibly two years more of Horatio Seymour's sway would improve the character of their Unionism.

The above sources of division have weakened the tone of the New York press and impaired their vigor throughout the canvass. Mr. Greeley's idiosyncrasies, on the peace question, both in 1861 and during the past summer, have done us no good, while the mischievous trash which has appeared under the signature of "T. W." has been exceedingly nutritious and palatable to Copperheads. If the Union party would succeed, it must merge the interests, piques, and notions of "T. W." and "H. G." It must cease to nominate "loyal Copperheads" in doubtful districts, and cease to repudiate radical principles to carry local ends, but must put on the whole armor of Republicanism, everywhere, without the trimming of Raymond, the backsliding of Greeley, or the infidelity of Weed.

2. While these causes of dissension have operated within the Union ranks, the Copperheads have two great fountains of power in New York, the Central Railroad and the emigrant depot at New York City. The Greeley wing of the Union party made a gallant fight last winter to redeem the New York Central from the accursed and traitorous rascality of Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger, Seymour and Corning, but the subornation of the Weed faction and papers prevented the triumph. What the Unionists of New York have failed to do we now call upon those of the West to do. There are various lines of travel and transportation from the West to New York so nearly even in their advantages that no Western merchant can lose a cent of profit or an hour of time by preferring others to the New York Central. Let Western merchants take action therefore immediately and abate this nuisance. They can by united co-operation do more to change the management of the New York Central from traitorous to loyal hands than any influence at the other end of the route. Let the Boards of Trade of Chicago and other patriotic Western cities, and the merchants and farmers of the entire West, combine to withhold the entire through freight and travel of the New York Central route, and to travel and transport over other lines exclusively, until the management of the Central Railroad shall be changed. Such action would accomplish the change as speedily as a vote of want of confidence, by a British Parliament, would remove a ministry. Can it not be done? The entire loyal West has an interest in the work.

3. New York city, as the entrepot of the entire foreign emigration of the country some 40,000 per month, most of whom land at her docks, without the means to buy their next meal, labors under peculiar burdens. Thousands upon thousands of these can be run through the mill during the few weeks before election, and made to vote for the weal or woe of the country of whose institutions they possess all the information that can be imparted by a glass of whisky. We do not think the Union men of New York city do their whole duty by this class. Speeches and newspapers do not reach them. Every third house in many parts of the city is a rum hole, and every rum hole is a nursery of "Democracy." Until the Union men counteract these baneful influences by means as universal and attractive their labors will fall of result.

In considering the sources of possible defeat in New York, we have not dwelt upon the frauds upon the soldiers' vote, preferring to await fuller details of the extent to which these may have affected the result. Our latest advices barely assure a victory in New York, but it must be by a small majority, and while it has barely escaped a defeat, the lessons of its meagre Union vote are equally pertinent and important.

CAPACITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A Copperhead cotemporary suggests that the events of the past few years, and especially the late election, have demonstrated the incapacity of the people of this country for self-government. That, like some other lies, is partially true. But what portion of the people are proved to be incapacitated for self government and unworthy of the rights of citizenship? Are they those who have intelligently, wisely, and fearlessly stood by the Government, the Union, and the Constitution through good and evil report; are they, the reading, working, thinking, business men and farmers of the North, who love the Union and Liberty, upon whom this *anathema maranatha* can be pronounced? And on the other hand, are the pimps of Wells street in Chicago, the putrid lepers of the Five Points, Cow Bay and Water street, in New York, or the ignorant and besotted droves who constitute two thirds of the so-called "Democratic" party throughout the country, many of whom can not read, and the majority of whom read so little and so onesidedly upon every subject that their little learning only enables them to defend instead of to correct their errors—are these the class who profess that capacity for self government which the more intelligent portion of the American people are stated to lack? Were the statistics of ignorance, vice, crime, and voluntary pauperism taken throughout this country in connection with the politics of the ignoramus, the debauchee, the criminal and the voluntary pauper it would be found that this class make up the strength of the "Democratic" ticket. The vicious, and those who pander to their vices; the intemperate, and those who live by their intemperance; the bigoted, and those whom bigotry fattens; the ignorant, and the demagogues to whom only the ignorant could give power; these are the Copperhead party. These in great measure, have been the "Democratic" party ever since it became the tool of the then Southern, now rebel, leaders! It is not for Copperheads therefore to talk of a want of "capacity for self-government." A law which should require every voter to be able to read the names on his ticket and to write his own name on the poll lists would have beaten the "Democratic" party hoorse, foot and dragoons at any election and in any part of the Northern States for the past twenty years. It is to the very class who manifestly have not the capacity for self-government, that the "Democracy" look for their votes. Apart from these, they would not be a party. We welcome to our country men of all nations, and of every faith. We welcome to our polls the intelligent men of all nations and of every faith. But it will yet be necessary for the American people to consider whether the polls are to be polluted by the dangerous and unworthy suffrage of ignorance and vice voting for their own perpetuity. Were they to resolve on this reform, Copperheadism would be shorn of all its strength, and the country relieved of half its dangers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The most astonishing development of the election in Massachusetts is the vote in both the Boston Congressional Districts. It will be remembered that in 1862, Mr. Rice's election had to undergo a Congressional scrutiny, and his majority was but 84. Now he is returned by 3,835 majority. Mr. Hooper was then elected by 877 majority, now his majority is 4,015. Massachusetts has left precious little of Copperheadism in her borders. Six Democratic representatives elected from three wards in Boston are the only representatives of the Copperhead party in the lower house, while the Senate has not a Copperhead in it. Glorious old Bay State!

Peoria and Stark.

Complete returns from Peoria and Stark counties show the election of Messrs. Dunn and McCoy, Republicans, to the Legislature, and Taggart, Republican, as State's Attorney, by about 365. The majority for Lincoln in the district, is 970.

☞ Cairo is pretty badly afflicted with Copperheadism. At the recent election it gave McClellan 730 votes to 398 for Lincoln. Notwithstanding the bad vote of Cairo, the Republicans have elected their candidate for Sheriff, and perhaps Circuit Clerk.

Illinois Ahead.

The industrial population of Illinois have cause to be proud of this late exhibition at Decatur. In receipts it thus far surpasses any fair yet held in the States. The list, so far as we have figures before us, stands as follows:

Illinois	$18,100
New England Fair	16,000
New York	15,500
Ohio	13,000
Michigan	10,115
Iowa	7,000
Wisconsin	5,500

McDonough County

Gives McClellan eight majority, but the Republicans elected their Sheriff, Circuit Clerk, Surveyor and Coroner. The Cops elected the Representative by seven majority. Thirty furloughed soldiers were detained by an accident to the train, a few hours' run distant from their homes, until it was too late to vote. Had they arrived in time, the county would have given twenty-two majority for Lincoln.

The Banner District.

Gen. Farnsworth is elected to Congress by a larger majority than has been given to any other candidate in the United States. The following are the returns:

	Farnsworth's Maj.
Boone	1,950
DeKalb	3,150
Lake	1,400
McHenry	1,750
Winnebago	3,371
Kane	2,800
Majority	14,641

Washburne's Majority 8,559.

The counties of Hon. E. B. Washburne's district voted as follows:

	Washburne's maj.
Jo Daviess	801
Stephenson	675
Ogle	2,001
Carroll	1,600
Lee	1,607
Whiteside	1,876
	8,559

Elkhart County.

GOSHEN, Ind., Nov. 10.

Editors Chicago Tribune.

The Board of Canvassers have just summed up and declared the official vote of Elkhart county, for Presidential electors. It is:

For Lincoln	2,253
For McClellan	2,000
Lincoln's majority	253

The Union majority at the October election, on the State ticket, was 288.

Whitesides County.

MORRISON, Nov. 10th, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Complete returns from all the towns of this county give Lincoln 1,876 majority, a gain of 273 over the vote of 1860.

Yours truly, E. B. WARNER.

The Milwaukee District.

It is doubtful whether Gen. Paine is elected to Congress from the first district Wisconsin. The following is the result on the home vote:

	Paine.	Cary.
Kenosha County	407	....
Racine County	391	....
Walworth County	2,300	....
Milwaukee County	....	3,595
Waukesha	....	175
Totals	3,098	3,770

Majority for Cary on home vote, 672.

The soldiers' vote may overcome this majority and elect the General. We hope so.

☞ The vote of Milwaukee was as follows:

For Paine, Rep	2,545
For Cary, Cop	4,905
Total	7,450

This is 20,000 less than the number cast in Chicago. In Milwaukee all unnaturalized aliens who have been one year in the State can vote. If that was the law in Illinois the vote of Chicago would far exceed 30,000.

Election in Philadelphia.

The following is the result of the election in Philadelphia by Wards, compared with the election in October. The vote is enormous; the majority large, and the soldiers vote will add 2,500 to it, making a majority of 12,000 in the city of Brotherly Love for Old Abe:

	October, 1864. SHERIFF.		November, 1864. PRESIDENT.	
Wards	Un on.	Dem.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
First	1911	1068	1928	1028
Second	2?74	2195	2498	2311
Third	1187	1421	1280	1558
Fourth	1??5	1993	927	2268
Fifth	1102	1397	1209	1415
Sixth	1060	1249	1160	1260
Seventh	2150	1362	2402	1502
Eighth	1531	1119	1767	1213
Ninth	1547	1303	1681	1425
Tenth	2343	1107	2460	1219
Eleventh	856	1474	898	1113
Twelfth	1292	1297	1329	1322
Thirteenth	1955	1325	2192	1405
Fourteenth	2284	1378	2520	1384
Fifteenth	3202	2?74	3359	2895
Sixteenth	1619	1618	1698	1673
Seventeenth	1184	2266	1296	2310
Eighteenth	2212	1206	2503	1221
Nineteenth	2469	2189	2639	2483
Twentieth	3214	2480	3602	2651
Twenty-first	1847	1539	1906	1321
Twenty-second	2092	1134	2070	1150
Twenty-third	1773	1356	1589	1189
Twenty-fourth	2284	1772	2589	2015
Twenty-fifth	811	1311	847	1241
Twenty-sixth	1880	1189	2125	1461
Total	47,093	39,367	50,885	41,486
	39,?27		42,435	

Bowell's maj. 7,726 Lincoln's maj. 9,4?0

Vote of the City of New York.

The following is the vote of the City of New York by Wards. Copperheadism holds high carnival in Gotham.

	1864		1860	
Wards.	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Lincoln.	Douglas.
First	212	2,162	504	1,14?
Second	202	533	282	418
Third	227	560	383	670
Fourth	253	2,979	499	2,097
Fifth	1,051	2,038	1,144	2,147
Sixth	239	2,461	397	2,897
Seventh	1,320	4,690	1,435	3,805
Eighth	1,619	3,093	1,644	3,180
Ninth	3,498	2,844	3,944	2,390
Tenth	1,560	2,347	1,462	2,366
Eleventh	1,928	5,560	1,948	3,234
Twelfth	1,363	2,498	991	2,068
Thirteenth	1,166	3,767	1,367	2,357
Fourteenth	859	4,229	748	2,830
Fifteenth	2,344	1,370	1,787	1,208
Sixteenth	2,768	3,456	2,772	3,418
Seventeenth	2,335	7,031	2,275	5,690
Eighteenth	2,678	4,384	2,130	4,368
Nineteenth	1,941	2,574	1,180	1,851
Twentieth	2,674	5,552	2,222	4,880
Twenty-first	2,727	4,177	2,989	3,696
Twenty-second	1,986	4,126	2,141	3,039
Total	36,737	73,734	33,290	62,293

McClellan's majority	36,997
Democratic majority in '60	29,008
Net Democratic gain	7,988
Total vote cast	110,471
Total vote of Philadelphia	92,370

To which about 5,000 soldier votes should be added. The soldier vote of New York is counted in the above.

St. Louis

The vote cast in the city of St. Louis for President was as follows:

For Lincoln	10,182
For McClellan	7,498
Republican majority	2,684

The soldiers' vote will increase the majority for Old Abe to at least 4,000.

Buffalo.

The city of Buffalo voted for President as follows:

Lincoln	6,980
McClellan	4,477
Democratic maj	497
Total vote	14,457

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn, N. Y., has become a great city. Last Tuesday it voted—

For Lincoln	18 191
For McClellan	23,515
Total vote, 41,706. Dem. majority	5,325

Are the Rebels Going to Mexico?

A private letter from a well informed gentleman in New Orleans has the following rumor:

"NEW ORLEANS, October 25.

"We have intelligence here that indicates a bargain with Maximillian on the part of the rebel leaders, tending perhaps to a purpose of the rebels to fly from the country to Mexico, carrying what stores they can, and assist Maximillian to establish a filibuster power to absorb Texas and countries further south.

"Pierre Soule is now in Vera Cruz, on his way to the City of Mexico."

☞ Messrs. R N. Rice and W. K. Muir, the Superintendents of the Michigan Central and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, with their characteristic liberality and good will towards our soldiers, dispatched special trains over their respective roads on Sunday night, for the accommodation of soldiers returning home to vote.

The Soldiers' Vote.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The vote taken in Alexandria and Washington at the different barracks and city hospitals shows in part:

	Union.	Dem.
Ohio	491	86
Iowa	74	5
Wisconsin	389	163
Maine	425	73
Pennsylvania	1393	300

A dispatch from Alexandria states that the aggregate vote of all the soldiers there is as follows: Union, 547; Democratic, 168.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The Pennsylvania soldiers in Jarvis' Hospital, in this city, voted to-day, as follows: Lincoln, 50; McClellan, 7.

CAMP CURTIN, HARRISBURG, Nov. 8. The soldiers' vote is Lincoln, 93; McClellan, 20. Union majority, 73.

SOME OF THE TEA NOT THROWN OVERBOARD.—After the tea was thrown overboard in Boston harbor, February 16th, 1774, one of the party engaged in that movement, Lot Cheever, whose direct descendants now reside in Salem, stopped at the house of Colonel Abner Cheever in Saugus to change his disguise. Some of the tea then in his shoes was saved by an old lady of the family, and has from that time until now been carefully preserved. A lady of the highest respectability and a direct descendant of the Cheevers here spoken of, has presented to the manager of the Salem Table of the Naval Fair in Boston, a remaining portion of the tea, which will be offered for sale.—*Boston Transcript.*

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

The Policy of the Government—The Great Issue of the Day—Peace or War—Union or Disunion—Salvation or Ruin.

Secretary Seward, laying aside the duties of the State Department to attend to the higher duty of an American citizen, came home to Auburn on Saturday last, to cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. On Monday evening he addressed an immense assemblage of the people of Auburn. It has been Mr. Seward's wont for many years, to speak in Auburn on the eve of election, and these free off-hand speeches to his friends and neighbors, have frequently been found to convey matters of world-wide importance. The speech in question is one of his best, and will everywhere possess an interest permanent and of value. We give the leading points:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Of course you understand that I have come home to vote. To vote here for the tenth time in ten out of the nineteen Presidential elections which the people of the United States have enjoyed. A change or succession in the executive power of a nation is always vital, and that change in our country constitutes a perpetually recurring crisis. The elector is mortal. I have come home to exercise my suffrage as heretofore, with the conviction, which I suppose you all entertain for yourselves, that this may be my last time.

But, fellow-citizens, our thoughts to-night must be concentrated upon the crisis as it is. Dangers surround us. The civil war confronts us in the rebel States. Foreign wars loom over us. On all our coasts and all our borders, the fires of faction send up sulphurous smoke under our feet. It would be absurd to say that the country is not in a strait. Only two courses are open before us—the one is perseverance in our war to suppress the rebellion; the other is abandonment of those efforts. Hazard attend each course. Are not hazards always incident to human effort? For myself, after examination and consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the lesser hazard is found in the line of perseverance. And, indeed, that is the only course that affords assurance of national integrity, which I need not say is identical with national independence. You have already testified that this is your conviction. It remains, then, only for us to reassure each other to-night, so that we may advance to the polls with decision, energy and confidence to-morrow.

You have been surprised by the discovery of treason lurking throughout the Free States, and even in secret haunts in our own neighborhood. You are astonished at the discovery of a conspiracy of thirty thousand men, clandestinely armed against the Government, in the Western loyal States. You are thunderstruck with the revelation of concert between Chicago, London and Richmond. You are amazed that traitors in Sandusky, invited by signal lights, attempt murders and robberies from Canada, and seize a ship of war on Lake Erie and deliver the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. You are amazed that domestic traitors prepared the way for invaders from Canada to rob and murder the inhabitants of St. Albans. And you are still more amazed that after all these discoveries, a large class of our own citizens, with alternate obstinacy and levity, still hesitate to give a full and unreserved support to the military arm of the Government. Let me tell you, however, that all this surprise and astonishment is unreasonable. What we see belongs to the natural course of events in war, especially in civil war. The Government must suppress the rebellion with all the agencies of civil and military power. The performance of that duty stirs up discontent, opposition, resistance. Opposition rises high as Government becomes energetic, and opposition thus exalted becomes faction. Faction in civil war is unmitigated treason. Every country that has existed, especially every free country, has passed through the fiery furnace of civil war. Spanish America, with all its free States, France, England, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland—indeed, civil war is chronic, and domestic harmony an abnormal condition in most of those States. No government in any of those countries ever was less embarrassed in civil war by faction than the Government of the United States during the last three and a half years. None of those governments at that same time ever dealt with domestic faction with so much moderation and humanity as this Government has practiced toward citizens who have aided and abetted, fed and warmed, clothed and armed, its open and defiant enemies. Not one head has fallen on the judicial block. Nor need you be alarmed at these demonstrations of faction. The people of the United States have had a christian education, a political education, a moral education, such as Providence has never before vouchsafed to any nation; and great as the forces and facilities of faction are, the repressive and loyal forces possessed by this people are magnified and multiplied in proportion.

You have been surprised and alarmed by the discovery of meditated frauds upon the ballot-boxes—frauds more fraudulent in conception, more wicked in design, than we have before encountered. Do not be disheartened, however, by this discovery; still, I say, fraud and treachery, like faction, are incident to civil war. Bold and inventive as these conspirators are, the nation has an intellectual education and a moral conscience which enable it to detect and baffle them; and, happily, the power to suppress insurrection arms the Government with the means to bring them promptly to condign punishment.

What remains for me to say, is to warn you against misrepresentations of the issue. There is no question before you of abandoning the war measures against slavery and substituting for them a policy of conservation or concession to slavery. These measures are a part of the war. It is for the nation in a state of war, and not for the nation in a future state of peace, that the Government is acting, and, of course, that we are voting. There is no question before you of changing the object of the war from the maintenance of the Union to that of abolishing slavery. Slavery is the mainspring of the rebellion. The Government necessarily strikes it in the very center, as well as upon every inch of its soil.

In my poor judgment the mainspring is already broken, and let the war end when it will, and as it may, the fear that that mainspring will recover its elasticity may give us at present no uneasiness. Before the war slavery had the patronage and countenance of the United States against the whole world. Its inherent error, guilt and danger are now as fully revealed to the people of the United States as they have heretofore been to the outside world. Before the calamitous war in which slavery has plunged the country shall end, it will be even more hateful to the American people than it already is to the rest of mankind, while their condemnation of it will remain unchanged. The opposition will not succeed in misleading you, I am sure, by telling you that you have a question of immediate peace or war involved in the present issue. War, and not peace, you have. Already, God knows that it is severe and painful enough. If I could think of taxes in the face of national death, I should say that our taxes are heavy enough. If I could think of personal interests, affections or sympathies in the face of an insolent public enemy in arms, I should say that men enough have been maimed and slain. But when we shall have said all these things, the actual situation of the country will still be before us, unchanged. It is a state of civil war, and not of peace.

Persons ask me on every hand, "Is the war to last forever?" "How long is the war to last?" I answer the war will not last forever, but it must continue *until we give up the conflict or the enemy give up the conflict.* Are you prepared to give up the conflict? You say, "No, never." Why? Because in that case you give up the national life. In any and every event the nation must live. If you were to give up the national life, you enter in the state of national death. What that state is, God be thanked we do not certainly know. He has mercifully withheld that terrible knowledge from our keenest search and speculation. But we do know that national death usually consists of several stages. The first is domestic civil war—not a civil war across a border, such as this war is, but a real civil war—a civil war brought home to our own cities, to our own altars, to our own firesides. We know by the experience of other countries that with occasional respites resulting from exhaustion, this aggravated form of civil war continues until a military despot is welcomed to arrest the effusion of blood, to restore tranquillity and quiet, with the loss of civil, and, it need be, religious liberty. This is the terrible condition into which you rush to escape from present civil war. Every one of the supporters of the Administration knows this as well as I do, and sees it as clearly.

In view of calamities so far transcending those we are now suffering, of course the Government will not abandon the conflict until the majority of the people decide that it shall be abandoned. On the other hand, the enemy will abandon their rebellion just so soon as they shall have the undoubted assurance that it cannot prevail. They will do so for two reasons. First, no faction can indefinitely continue a struggle that is hopeless. Secondly, because they give up no national life, but they, as well as we, save their own national existence by their defeat and overthrow, and a better national existence than in their maddest hours of delusion they have ever conceived as the result of their unlawful enterprise. Suppose then that the people, as we all agree they will, support the Administration by their suffrage to-morrow. The rebels then have the assurance of the American people, made upon a full rehearing of the merits of the controversy, upon appeal and a full examination of results thus far obtained, with the relative forces of the parties yet remaining in reserve, that *the conflict is not to be abandoned on our part.* In all our athletic games, three times successes in five trials gives the victory—two decisions following each other is equal to three in five. You have already abundant evidences of the exhaustion of the rebels, but not yet evidence of their consciousness of that exhaustion. *These evidences will appear immediately on the announcement of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.* You would have had those evidences earlier if you had rendered this verdict sooner. You will have them all the sooner after the verdict in proportion to the unanimity and determination with which it is spoken. The messengers who come hither from the rebel regions will be different from those who are now lingering and loitering on the Canadian shores, to aid the execution of the plot conceived against you at Chicago. The messengers who come will come not as those last mentioned, with commissions addressed to the pusillanimous and factious minority of the North, but they will come addressed to Abraham Lincoln, the honored father of the American nation. Their messages will not be conceived in the insolent words, "Your war for the Union has failed; desist from arms, and give us, through negotiations, separate independence." But it will be, "Father Abraham, we have sinned before God and against our brethren. We repent our error; we disavow and offer up the traitors who have led us into crime. Extend your protection over us, and give us once more peace and communion with you at our altars and our firesides." This is the way in which I think the war is to end. I know that in this way it will end soon. I know it because few civil wars in which a strong Government and people defend themselves with unanimity last so long as four years; and it is certain that we are three years and a half nearer the end of this conflict, if so maintained, than we were when we began. Now let us take the other view. Suppose we seek peace under the council of Chicago—whether according to the naked and detestable text of the resolutions, or as evasively interpreted and glossed by the candidate who stands upon the platform. It is to seek peace by conciliating the rebels and substituting diplomacy, or the arts of statesmanship, for the vigor of war. Adopt that policy, and distraction instantly seizes the North—courage and new resolution inspire the South—your soldiers betrayed at home, either fall in despair in their trenches, or, what would be worse, recoil before the enemy advancing upon Washington and Cincinnati. Those persons are mistaken who say that Davis would not negotiate, and that he would not grant us an armistice. He would grant us both at once, grant them, too, with a view to an "ultimate convention." He can afford to be very accommodating to a cowardly antagonist; he can afford to temporize as long as you please. But like any other belligerent he will grant you armistice and negotiation for his own advantage, not for yours, and he will negotiate, not for Union but for dissolution. I do not argue this point. Any candid, thoughtful man, of whatever party, must admit that this view of what the rebels will do is possible. Most persons will concede that it is eminently probable. Then I say in regard to the Chicago proposition, with the King in "Hamlet:"

> "Let's further think of this,
> Weigh what convenience both of time and means
> May fit us to our shape."
> "If this should fail,
> And that our drift look through our bad performance,
> 'Twere better not essayed;
> Therefore this project should have a back or second,
> That might hold if this should blast in proof."

Alas! since this Chicago plan must fail, it has no back or second.

When negotiation and all the arts of statesmanship are exhausted, the navy would be scattered, withdrawn from the blockade, and the armies dispersed in their homes—the treasury empty—the national credit sunk—France and Great Britain will have recognized the rebels, and even our steadfast friend, the Emperor of Russia, together with the Sultan of Turkey, the Pasha of Egypt and the Emperor of China will have given over with pain and mortification the friendly nation that in *a pusillanimous hour delivered itself up to self-destruction.*

Fellow citizens: You are all free and independent as I am, and you may and must decide the question for yourselves. I cannot decide it for you, nor shall you decide it for me. I am not going to surrender to the rebels. No! though they extend the desolation of civil war over the whole land—though they come backed in their unholy quarrel by one or many foreign States. I am not going to surrender now. Therefore, I want no armistice, no cessation of hostilities, no negotiation with rebels in arms. However it may be with others, "I looked before I leaped." If I could have been ready to surrender now, I should have proposed surrender at the beginning. I should have accepted terms without waiting for Bull Run—certainly after Bull Run. I would have availed myself of the first gleam of victory to secure terms as little humiliating as possible. I should have negotiated after the capture of New Orleans, after the capture of Murfreesboro—after Norfolk—after Antietam—after Vicksburg—after Gettysburg,—I would have gone, under the pressure of national affliction, and made every defeat a claim to rebel sympathy and clemency. After the first Bull Run battle—after the second Bull Run battle—after Gaines' Mill—after Fredericksburg—after Chancellorsville—after the defeat of Banks on the Red river—I was not going to surrender, now nor never. As for the arts of statesmanship, I know of none applicable to this case. The only art of statesmanship that I do know is to be faithful to God and my country. I seek to cultivate charity and prevent war, civil or foreign, so long as consistent with national justice and honor and safety, it can be prevented; but when in war, to fight with courage, constancy and resolution, and thus to save my country or fall with its defenders.

The battle thus waged in this case cannot fail. Even if it could fail, the field which was lost would forever be a holy sepulchre, which would send up through all coming time inspiration, to animate and cheer on the friends of progress, of liberty, of humanity.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHURCH AND THE REBELLION: A consideration of the rebellion against the Government of the United States, and the agency of the Church North and South, in relation thereto, by R. L. Stanton, D.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, Danville, Kentucky. New York: Derby & Miller, 5 Spruce street; Chicago: Judah, Griggs & Co., Lake st.

This is a well arranged and forcibly written review of the causes of the war, mainly as seen from the ethical stand point. It is moreover, what many of the efforts to write the history of this war have not been, a readable as well as valuable book. Every page furnishes a position and its proof, the former generally a live issue, and the latter well sustaining it. Some of its positions are inadequately proven, as for instance that "it was not for a separate Confederacy that the rebel leaders first inaugurated secession. They aimed to prevent the installation of the present Administration, to seize the Government and the public archives at Washington, and by a *coup de main* to establish themselves in power as the legitimate succession to the present Government, and to impress upon it that character which they have given to their own constitution, while their independence as a separate nation was resolved upon only in the event and as the result of the failure of the original plan."

The plot to assassinate Lincoln on his way through Baltimore, and the designs of the rebels to seize Washington are insufficient evidences of such a hypothesis in face of the fact that "separation" was the sole cry of the rebels from first to last, and their constitution has from the first prohibited the admission of free States into the Confederacy. The rebel leaders were fully convinced of the impossibility of their continuing to rule the North, under any constitution, against the greatly preponderating numbers, intelligence and power of the free States. A few of the border State politicians like Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, reluctant to make their States the battle ground, and a great many Northern Copperheads indifferent what kind of a Union it might be which would enable them to grasp the spoils of office, might have wished to fight out the battle inside the Union by a general revolution, but secession and a new flag suited the majority of the leaders better. In support of the position that the revival of the African slave trade was one of the objects of secession, the author cites the following extract from De Bow's *Review* for December, 1857. De Bow was Superintendent of the Census Bureau under Franklin Pierce:

"Her industrious and enterprising population, her commercial, manufacturing and mechanical skill, her fine harbors, her fisheries, *her Union with and vicinity to the South*, are the true sources of her prosperity. *A revival of the African slave trade at the South*, would furnish her with cheaper raw materials, cheaper provisions, and extend and improve the market for her commerce, merchandise, and manufactures. *This is probably the only measure that can save the Union.* It will meet with opposition from a FEW *inconsiderate* Southern slaveholders, because it will lessen the price of slaves and of slave products. But it will greatly increase the price of Southern lands, *half of which are now lying waste and useless for want of labor*, whilst Christendom is almost starving from the deficiency of Southern products. Such a step would give *political security to the South*, because it would identify still more closely the interests of ALL SECTIONS in upholding *and increasing slavery*. Texas would speedily be settled, and Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, and Maryland, with slaves at two hundred dollars around, would bring all their now vacant lands into successful cultivation. *It is most probable that New York, Pennsylvania, and the whole of the Northwest*, WOULD ALSO BECOME SLAVEHOLDING *with slaves at two hundred dollars.* EVENTS ARE TENDING THIS WAY. * * * It is our true interest to secure and preserve the monopoly of cotton productions, and we can effect this only by the renewal of the slave-trade. It is highly creditable to the much abused "extremists of the South," that they, *with a few exceptions*, and their press, are the most prominent advocates of the revival of the slave-trade, which in a pecuniary way most of them think injurious to themselves. *But they are patriots, and ready to make great sacrifices to preserve peace and Union.* * * * Is it possible to conceive that THE NORTH will not, when it surveys the whole ground in controversy, ADVOCATE THE RENEWAL OF THE OLD SLAVE TRADE as a measure of humanity, as well to the idle, savage, pagan negroes, as to the starving, laboring whites of Europe and the North? * * * All sections have confidence in the present Administration, but let it go out of power—and "then the deluge." Mr. Buchanan will be the "last of the Presidents," unless abolition is arrested in its course, and some measure, some line of policy adopted, which shall plainly and obviously make *the extension of slavery the interest of the North.* * * * An exasperated South will blow the Union to shivers, if hordes of Northern immigrants continue to seize upon and monopolize the whole of that territory, which she, the South, chiefly acquired, despite of much Northern opposition. *The revival of the African slave-trade*, the reduction in the price of negroes, and the increase of their numbers, will enable us successfully to CONTEND IN THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW TERRITORIES with the vast emigration from the North. NOTHING ELSE CAN. IT IS THE ONLY MEASURE THAT CAN PRESERVE THE UNION. * * * Let her (the North) examine the subject calmly, historically, religiously, morally, statistically, and philosophically, and she will find the proposed procedure quite as humane as profitable. If this does not satisfy her, calculate the costs and consequences of disunion, *for it has come to this*—EITHER A RENEWAL OF THE SLAVE-TRADE OR DISUNION. There can be no drawn battle between abolition, and slavery and the slave-trade. Truth will prevail. One or the other must conquer. God defend the right."

The author manifests a philosophical spirit on the slavery question, being untrammeled by any dogmatic spirit of opposition or devotion to it. He thus answers the argument that "the Abolitionists are responsible for the war; *for had there been no Abolitionism there would have been no secession yet, if ever, and had there been no secession there would have been no war:*"

"Why may we not, with equal accuracy, so far as the logic of the case is concerned, begin with at least one prior step?—thus: 'Had there been no slavery, there would have been no abolitionism.' * * The case admits of this, beyond question. The proposition is logically true, and true in fact. Abolitionism, whether right or wrong, is aimed only at slavery, and could not exist without it. They have lived side by side, and will die together. Nor is there any logical necessity for beginning with this one prior step. With perfect truth we may reason thus: 'Had there been no sin, there would have been no slavery.' And the claim might be extended farther. But the position of slavery in this longer chain is not only logically correct, but it is so in morals; and this, too, whether slavery is a sin *per se* or not. It is, at the very least, *the fruit* of sin, as all classes admit, and one of the palpable signs of a fallen race. The ablest defenders of slavery as a divine institution, declare it to have originated in a 'curse' inflicted for sin, and to be one of its most striking badges; and all this, while arguing that in these latter days it has been transmuted into a 'blessing' to all concerned, political, social, and moral, by a sort of metaphysical alchemy in which its defenders are peculiarly skilled."

The author is very full in his proofs that the Southern Church and clergy were foremost in zeal and bitterness in pushing on the work of secession, and that even the ambitious politicians would have failed without them. Nothing is more *natural* (we use the word both in the popular and theological sense) than that those having charge of and professing piety at the South should, if too feeble or too much interested to attack slavery themselves, be indignant at an opposition to it which directly impugned their piety. Sinners and publicans relish little to be told of their sins; but to tell the religious people of a whole State or Territory that they are unfaithful to their trust, is to commit the same offense by which Christ incurred the indignation of the Pharisees, and the apostle brought down upon his head the violence of the Ephesians. Probably the determination of the Southern people to vindicate their religion from the imputation that slavery, which it sanctioned, was unchristian, formed the strongest of all impelling motives, and the Southern pulpit the most powerful lever in producing the rebellion.

The following, from a sermon by Dr. Smyth, expresses the rebel type of Christianity:

"God is working out a problem, in the physical social, political, and world-wide *beneficial character of slavery as a great missionary agency, of unexampled prosperity and success*, which He is now demonstrating to the family of nations. In this war the South, therefore, is on God's side. She has His word, and providence, and omnipotent government, with her. And if she is found faithful to Him, *and to this institution*, which He has put under her spiritual care, then the heavens and earth may pass away, but God will not fail to vindicate His eternal providence, and defend and deliver His people, who walk in his statutes and commandments blameless."

The *Southern Presbyterian Review* says:

"In 1857 he published a text-book, called the 'Elements of Algebra,' of which Thomas Jonathan Jackson (the famous Rebel General, 'Stonewall,' another elder in the Presbyterian Church), then Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Virginia Military Institute, said, in a formal recommendation, that he regarded it as 'superior to any other work with which I am acquainted on the same branch of science.'"

The author finds some amusing instances of the devotion of pious laymen to slavery, and of Southern mathematicians to secession, among which is that of the rebel Gen. D. H. Hill, then an ex-Major, Professor of Mathematics and President of the North Carolina Military Institute, and withal an Elder in the Presbyterian Church:

"We have taken up arms for the defense of our civil and religious rights, and God, our country, and the world at large, call upon us to acquit ourselves like men, for our wives and our little ones, for our homes, our sanctuaries, and *even our religion itself.* * * * The war now carried on by the North is a war against slavery, and is, therefore, treasonable rebellion against the Constitution of the United States, and against the word, providence, and government of God."

SPECIMEN OF ALGEBRAIC PROBLEMS.

Here are a few examples of the manner in which General Hill taught "the young idea how to shoot," of which the present rebellion furnishes the best illustration that his teaching was not in vain:

"A Yankee mixes a certain number of wooden nutmegs, which cost him one-fourth of a cent apiece, with real nutmegs worth four cents apiece, and sells the whole assortment for $44, and gains $3.75 by the fraud. How many wooden nutmegs were there? Again: At the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Syracuse, New York, composed of 150 delegates, the old maids, childless wives, and bedlamites, were to each other as the numbers 5, 7 and 8. How many were there of each class? Again: A gentleman in Richmond expressed a willingness to liberate a slave valued at $1,000, upon the receipt of that sum from charitable persons. He received contributions from twenty-four persons, and of these there were fourteen nineteenths the fewer from the North than from the South, and the average donations of the former was four-fifths the smaller than the latter. What was the entire amount given by the latter? Again: The year in which the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut sent traitorous messages to their respective Legislatures, is expressed by 4 digits. The square root of the first and second is equal to 3; the square root of the second and fourth, is equal to 4; The first is equal to the third, and is one half of the fourth. Required, the year. Again: The field of battle at Buena Vista is six and a half miles from Saltillo. Two Indiana volunteers ran away from the field of battle at the same time; one ran half a mile per hour faster than the other, and reached Saltillo five minutes and fifty-four and six eleventh seconds sooner than the other. Required, their respective rates of travel."

Who does not perceive that treason and rebellion, and hatred and contempt for the North, would inevitably result from such appliances of education, under the direction of leading religious men? They set themselves soberly at work to prepare for this horrid business, and were training the young of both sexes for it, with a zeal and ingenuity which were truly Satanic.

The latter portion of the work is devoted somewhat deeply, and with a flavor of "the cloth," to the theological polemics of the war, if those terms rightly express a discussion of the righteousness of the Government and its officers, and the sin of its slavery-worshipping enemies and semi-rebel reverend villifiers of various denominations. Theology during civil wars becomes pugnacious, and doubtless the future Hudibras of our day will sing of

> "Pulpit drum ecclesiastic,
> Beat with a fist instead of a stick;"

nor will he want confirmation of the fact in this volume, for "who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

The author's vindication of the righteousness of the Government's course will be full of interest to any who have any doubts on that point.

FROM SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

WINCHESTER, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864.

As the critical period has passed by there can now be no harm in stating the particulars of what at one time was quite an alarming affair. The day before yesterday (4th inst.,) Maj. Gen. Sheridan, who has been temporarily stopping with Col. Edwards, Commandant of this post, proceeded to the Opequan railroad crossing accompanied by several members of his staff, Col. Edwards, Lt.-Col. J. Q. Anderson, 17th Penn. cavalry, and several other officers belonging to this department, and a proper escort, on a tour of inspection. On the way out Capt Moore of the commanding General's staff, was suddenly seized with violent vomiting and purging, and was so ill that Col. Anderson procured a farmer's wagon and sent him back to his quarters in this city. At a little later hour, Gen. Sheridan was seized in the same manner, but he managed to keep his horse until within two miles of Winchester, when he was in such a condition as to be unable to ride further. An ambulance having been sent for, he was removed to Col Edward's headquarters as speedily as possible, where the General soon recovered and rested well during the night. Up to this time the patients had been attended by the Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-second New York cavalry. All that night Capt. Moore continued to vomit and purge, and at one time there were grave doubts as to his final recovery. Yesterday, however, there was a marked improvement, and last night he was considered out of danger. Lieut. Col. Comstock, of Gen. Grant's staff, Col. Edwards, and one or two other officers present, felt unwell, but I believe neither of them vomited.

These cases were all similar in manifestations, and there can be but little doubt that, in some way or other, the parties had been poisoned—how or in what way has not as yet been ascertained, but the whole matter will undergo a rigid investigation.

The rumor that General Sheridan had been poisoned spread rapidly throughout the department, and, as well may be supposed, created intense excitement.

Up to the present time there is no explanation of the matter, but it is supposed the poison was in some cheese, of which all of the parties affected partook at Col. Edward's headquarters, just before starting out on the expedition. It is not supposed that the poison was the result of design, but accidental.

A very large train passed over the road from Martinsburg to Winchester to-day, without interruption. Mosby is reported just ahead—of course.

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

[From the Boston Journal, Nov. 8.]

We are indebted to an officer of the United States steamer Kearsarge, which arrived in the harbor of Boston last night, for the following startling and most gratifying news.

The Kearsarge has just returned from a cruise to the southward of the Equator in search of the pirate Florida, and has as passenger W. W. Williams, Assistant Paymaster of the Wachuset, bearer of dispatches of the circumstances attending the capture of the Florida in the port of Bahia. She also brings as prisoners of war the Chief Engineer and Boatswain of the "Alabama," and Surgeon and sixteen of the men of the "Florida."

The Kearsarge left St. Thomas on the evening of the 31 ult. The Wachuset was in port waiting for coals. The Florida outside. Left ship James Cheston and barque Adeline C. Adams. Ship James Cheston, 133 days from Rangoon, put into port in distress with her crew down with the scurvy. She was supplied with nineteen men from the Kearsarge, and would sail in a day or two for New York.

Capt. Morris and half the Florida's crew were ashore on liberty. No lives were lost. The Florida was taken completely by surprise, seventy of her men, it was known, being on shore, and the others just returned from liberty were asleep and half intoxicated. The blow carried away the mizzen mast and main yard, which fell on the awning, preventing any one from getting up from below. So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the Wachuset's Captain, that he sang out: "You will run into us, if you don't take care!" at the same time calling for a light.

Twelve officers and fifty-eight of the crew of the Florida were captured. The Surgeon and twenty of the crew are on board the Kearsarge in the harbor.

The Wachusett and Florida were to leave St. Thomas on the 2d inst. for New York.

[The port of Bahia, or San Salvado de Bahia, is situated on the Bahia de Todos-os-Santos, (All Saints' Bay,) on the northern coast of Brazil, about 880 miles N. N. E. from Rio Janeiro, being in lat. 13 deg. South, lon. 38 1-2 deg. West. It is a most important commercial city; its harbor, which is one of the best and most extensive in the world, being defended by several forts, none, however, of very great strength.]

The following is a list of names of the officers of the United States steamer Kearsarge:

Captain, John A. Winslow; Lieut.-Commander, Jas. S. Thornton; Surgeon, John M Brown; Paymaster, J. A. Smith; Chief Engineer, William H. Cushman; Acting Masters, Jas. R. Wheeler, E. M. Stoddard, D. H. Sumner, W. H. Badlam; Captain's Clerk, S. E. Hartwell; Paymaster's Clerk, D. B. Sargent; Gunner, F. A. Graham; Boatswain, J. C. Walton; Third Assistant Engineers, S. L. Smith, F. L. Miller, Henry McConnell; Acting Master's Mates, Chas. H. Danforth, E. Bartlett, Wm. Smith, J. F. Bickford.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1864.

The demand for money from packers is very active and large, aggregating over half a million dollars per day. The supply still remains equal to the demand, but with such a drain the market must soon become stringent. Our bankers were possessed of plethoric vaults when the demand commenced, but there is a limit to their capacity to gratify their customers, and with such a draft upon their means as at present exists, that limit must in a short time be exhausted. Packer's loans are long loans. They do not come and go, but must of necessity be shut up for many weeks. If their demands continue, of which there is no doubt, as we have stated, there will be a stringent money market, unless supplies should come from outside sources, which may be the case, as there are large amounts of capital laying idle outside of bankers' vaults, seeking paying investments. This would not probably be the case if the Government should call for a new loan. At present Government securities are in great demand and hard to be got; and hence the surplus funds in the hands of all classes seeking investments. We hope there will be an abundance of means for the use of all legitimate packers, but none for those who may wish to indulge in any speculative operations in packers' product. The fall in gold to-day weakened the produce market and dropped prices.

Exchange continues as before quoted—¼ discount buying; ¼ premium selling. These figures are very generally adhered to.

Gold experienced a decline to-day, influenced by the result of the election and the rumor that Gen Sherman had captured and burned Macon, and was on his way to release the Federal prisoners at Andersonville. Gold will undoubtedly get several tumbles from the same cause. The following are the quotations, telegraphed to James Boyd, bullion broker, 38 Clark street:

10 a. m.	243	2 p. m.	240
10:30 a. m.	243	2:30 p. m.	241¼
11 a. m.	244½	3 p. m.	241
11:30 a. m.	242½	4 p. m.	242
12:00 m.	242½	4:30 p. m.	243¾
1 p. m.	238		

The market here opened at 242, declined to 235 and closed firm at 240. The offerings were large, there being a general disposition to realize. Silver quiet at 225, with moderate offerings. Government 5.20s are active and firm.

The Second National Bank are buying and selling Government Bonds at the following rates:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6 per cent 1881	107	108½
" 5 20 bonds	101¾	102¾
" 10.40 bonds	95	96
" 7.30 Treasury Notes (new)		par.

The following is the weekly statement of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway, for the week ending Nov. 7, 1864:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$24,211 14	$15,770 65
Freight	24,266 86	12,7?3 86
Sundries	1,814 00	1,694 63
Total	$[illegible]	$35,?33 58
Increase, 1864	$2,?68.41	

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, Nov. 11, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.		1st Bd.	2d Bd.
N Y Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market—1st board weak. 2d Board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	2,932	9,951
Wheat	45,719	[illegible]
Corn	19,430	735
Oats	38,288	7,500
Rye	2,650	
Barley	5,320	
Grass Seed	6,998	
Broom Corn	10,000	17,857
Cured Meats	1,059	56,000
Beef		5 1
Pork		1,195
Lard		7,489
Tallow	8,179	98,9?5
Butter	1,911	830
Dressed Hogs	1	
Live Hogs	5,333	973
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	51,269	1,300
Highwines	114	60
Wool		1,260
Lumber, m	1,898	542
Shingles, m		186
Lath m	223	180
Salt, brls	3,492	2,036

The decline in gold to-day had a depressing effect on the general markets for Produce, and we have to note lower prices for almost every article. The demand for shipment is now very light, and the uncertainty with regard to gold checks the speculative inquiry very materially.

There was a fair inquiry for Flour, and the market was moderately active at a decline of about 15c ₰ brl on yesterday's prices. About 2,700 brls were sold at $10 00@11.50 for fair to good White Winter $8.75@9.62½ for Spring Extras, and $6 75@7.00 for Spring superfine.

The Wheat market was moderately active, at a decline in prices since yesterday of 6c per bushel. About 150,000 bushels were sold, at $1.96 for No 2 Red, $1.85¾@1.87 for No 1 Spring, $1.80¾@1.84 for No 2 Spring, and $1.74@1.75 for Rejected Spring. After the receipt of the news that gold had fallen to 237½, No 2 Spring Wheat closed weak at $1.80¾@1 81. The demand was almost wholly speculative.

Old Corn was scarce, and we note an advance of 1c ₰ bu, with sales of No. 1 at $1.34, No. 2 at $1.32@1.33, and Rejected at $1.30. New Shelled Corn was in good demand at $1.06 on track.

Owing to the advance in freights, the market for Oats ruled dull, and we report a further decline of fully ¾c ₰ bu, with sales of only about 63,000 bu at 63@64½c—closing weak at 63½c.

Rye was 3c lower and not very active—No. 1 selling at $1 12, and No. 2 at $1.10.

Barley was exceedingly flat and depressed, and we report a decline of 5@8c ₰ bu, with light sales of No. 2 at $1.40@1.45 in store, and of sample lots at $1.50@1 60.

Highwines were dull and 1c lower, with sales of only about 100 brls in two lots at $1 63@1 64.

There was less activity in the market for Provisions, but holders were nevertheless very firm, and no concession in prices was made. Prime Mess Pork continues in fair demand, and we note an advance of 50c ₰ brl, with sales of 1,200 brls at $33 50@34.00. The market, however, is not firm at the improvement. Mess Pork was quiet, with sales of only 100 brls at $36.00. The demand is very moderate. Mess Beef was in good demand and firm, with sales of 350 brls City Extra Mess at $19, and 100 brls Country Extra Mess at $18 00. Beef Hams are steady and firmly held at $22 00, with sales of 150 brls at that price. Lard is in fair demand and steady at 22c for prime kettle-rendered Leaf, and 21½c for steam-rendered. Grease is scarce and wanted at 16@17c for yellow. Tallow is firm, with sales of 75 brls at 16½c.

Salt has advanced 25c per brl on Domestic Fine, and 20@25c per sack on Foreign. Fine Salt is now held at $2 75 by the dealers, and round lots are in demand at $2.50@2.55 on dock. In Foreign Salt we note sales of 1,500 sks Ground Alum at $2.40@2.50: 500 sks Turk's Island at $3.60, and 700 bushels do at $1.40 per 70 lbs.

Timothy Seed was quiet and firm at $3 85@4.00. Flax is scarce, with sales of prime at $3 43.

Freights were firmer, and we note light engagements at 11@11½c for Oats to Buffalo. Vessels are held at 15c for Wheat to Buffalo.

In Groceries there has been little improvement in the previous activity of the market. The decline which took place yesterday in Gold in New York, has somewhat arrested the strong upward movement in prices which previously existed. In Coffee, Sugar and Tea, there has been no essential change, but with a light supply, and small stocks in the market, previous quotations have been fully sustained.

Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese continue in fair receipt, with a steady though limited demand. We quote Hamburg firm at 24@25c per pound; and Western Reserve at 22@23c per pound.

In Coal there has been a more active demand, and the market continues firm and unchanged. We quote Erie and Cleveland at $15.00@16.00 per ton; and Anthracite at $18.00@18.50 per ton.

Carbon Oil is in very active demand, and the market excited, owing to the very limited and inadequate supply. We quote best White Oil at 88@90c per gal, but with very little in the market. Cleveland refiners are holding Oil firm at 85c per gal. Linseed Oil quiet and unchanged at $1 48@1 52 per gal. Whale and Lard Oil in more active request, and firm at present quotations.

Wool continues in very light supply, with an almost nominal demand.

Lumber is in very active demand, with a small and inadequate supply. In consequence of an advance of twenty per cent in freights, and the increased activity of the market, prices are very firm with an upward tendency.

In Beef Cattle the market has been active, and prices generally rule firm, with an advance of 10@25c ₰ 100 lbs, on good medium to prime grades of stock. Entered sales during the day 3,267 head at $3.00@6 12½, chiefly at $3 75@4.50 per 100 lbs.

The Hog market has been very active, the demand being almost exclusively confined to city packers. On previous quotations we note an advance of 10c per 100 lbs. Entered sales at all the yards 11,534 head at $9.75@11.00, chiefly at $10.10@10 50 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon gold rallied slightly, and the wheat market was firmer than at the close of 'Change, but owing to the disagreeable weather the transactions were very light—No 2 Spring selling in a small way at $1.80@1.81½. Coarse grains, whisky, provisions, &c., were neglected.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1864.

The Dry Goods market has been rather quiet to-day. Prices upon some goods have been advanced. Indian Orchard W Brown Sheetings to 38; do BB, do 40; Sprague's Prints are marked up to 36; Philip Allen's to 33. A dispatch from their agent in New York to a leading mercantile house in this city, dated yesterday, quotes the New York market as follows: "Standard Sheetings are sold by jobbers at 59; by agents at 60; Stark, 55½; Swift River, 40. All brown goods about the same advance. Standard Corset Jeans held at 35. Stewart is jobbing Merrimac Prints at 39; Pacific at 37; Allen's and Dunnell's at 35; American at Richmond's at 36; Suffolk at 31. All other Prints at the same advance. Delaines are held by agents at 42½; by jobbers at 45. Agents generally will not sell largely. Market strong with a tendency to higher prices."

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1864.

LUMBER—Received, 1,898,000 feet; shipped 542,000 feet. The receipts are gradually diminishing, whilst the market is considerably more active, with a much firmer tone. Freights have advanced 20 per cent, and vessels are scarce. The result is that the market has a strong upward tendency.

SHINGLES—Shipped, 186,000. There is a better feeling in the market with an improved demand. Prices rule a shade firmer, but with no essential change.

LATH—Received, 223,000 pcs; shipped, 180,000 pcs. Market quiet and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schooner Black Hawk, from White Lake, sold by Cone & O'Brien, 80,000 feet lumber, ¾ strips, all good common mixed, at $13.00; cargo schooner Contest, from Grand River, sold by Howard & Casse 84,000 ft lumber, mostly strips, rafted, at $18.00; six car loads of shingles, from Green Bay, sold by O. Brewster, A's and Star Shaved, at $4.35, delivered.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ₰ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Boards	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Plank	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ₰ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₰ 1,000	[illegible]
Posts, ₰ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—There were in the various stock yards this morning about 2,300 head of Beef Cattle, of which number the early receipts were about 1,300 head. Heavy stock trains on the Galena and Burlington railroads arrived late in the day, increasing the stock on hand for to-morrow's market. The entered sales during the day amount to 3,267 head, at $3@6 12½; chiefly at $3 75@4.50 per 100 lbs.

During the morning the weather was tolerably dry though cold, and the principal amount of business was got through by an early hour, and it is probable that, but for the delay in the receipts, a much larger quantity of stock would have changed hands. Early in the afternoon our first regular snow storm of this season set in, and with little to do, buyers very generally left the yards.

The receipts in point of quality have varied but little from our recent supply, poor, half-fed stock forming the bulk, and better grades extremely scarce and below the demand.

The principal purchases were made by our city packers, all of whom are at present in full work. They are using a fair number of common stock; but complain that they are unable to get hold of better grades, although they are badly wanted. A few droves of the quality required were on sale this morning, and speedily caught up, at very fair prices. We note the following sales: Wallwork & Mallory sold Hawath, 19 head fair medium Illinois steers, averaging 1,296 lbs, at $5.50; and to Hubbard & Co., 19 head good Iowa Steers, well fed, averaging 1,423 lbs at $5.12½; McCauley sold Clamen 18 head fair quality Steers averaging 1,?48 lbs, at $5.87½. Otis sold Wm. Webb 16 head good Illinois Steers averaging 1,155 lbs, at $5.40; Howard sold Rankin 31 head very prime grade Illinois Steers averaging 1,118 lbs, at $6.00; and Croft sold Gibbs 31 head good grade Steers averaging 1,160 lbs, at $5.37 per 100 lbs.

Of the early supply but few remain unsold. There has been a good demand for fair, medium to the better grades of stock, upon which we note an advance of 10@25c ₰ 100 lbs. on previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Ogsden	Oberndorf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & Co.	Hawath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Hubbard & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miles & Brandt	Griffin Bros	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thompson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Gridley	Cash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Ives, Grifford & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dempsey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conger & Co	Culbertson & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	A. E. Kent & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strahorn & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halloran	W. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Mchan	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	H. Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cook	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Gregory & Co.	Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gifford & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bingham	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The market opened this morning with about 14,500 hogs in the various yards, of which the daily receipts were nearly 11,000 head. The entered sales amount to 11,534 hogs at $9.75@11.00, principally at $10.10@10.50 ₰ 100 lbs.

There has been little worthy of comment in the character of the supply. In point of quality our present receipts bear very favorable comparison with previous seasons; although both yesterday and to-day there has been a fair sprinkling of heavy coarse hogs; for which sales are made with some difficulty, and at very low rates. From our sale lists it will be seen that hogs of this class weighing from 280@300 lbs, are sold as low as $10.00, a price paid for hogs considerably lighter of good quality.

There has been little improvement in the demand for shipping. It appears that Eastern buyers generally do not feel disposed to concede present prices, so long as their markets continue, as at present, comparatively dull and weak, especially considering that there are large quantities of stock still on hand unsold.

Our city packers are fully making up for any deficiency in the shipping demand. Their purchases to-day have been generally liberal, and under the influence of a more active competition, we note an advance of 10c per 100 lbs on yesterday's quotations. The receipts of the early part of the day were nearly all sold, but several trains arrived late in the afternoon—too late for to-day's market.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price
G. Adams	Nash & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. ...	McConkey & Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Albertsen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. C. Done	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austill	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Seaman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	Huff & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Reed & Sherman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	Singer & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Thorne & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Albertsen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price
Gregory & Co.	Hussey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Hopkins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Craigin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Curtis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cleaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	French	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Kreigh & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Tobey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price
J. Gridley	Tobey & Booth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conger & Co.	Goodman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strahorn & Co.	Geeson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price
A. C. Elliot	Gardner & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cleaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gardner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The market continues quiet and in limited supply. Prices rule firm and unchanged.

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Geo's	Goodman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Crook	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. [illegible]

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1864.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

To New York, all rail	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 2,932 brls; shipped, 9,951 brls. Sales were: WINTER WHEAT, EXTRAS—[illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 45,719 bu; shipped, [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 19,430 bu; shipped, 735 bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 38,288 bu; shipped, 7,500 bu. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, 2,650 bu; shipped none. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 5,320 bu; shipped [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Dull and nominal [illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—Received to-day, 10,000 lbs; [illegible]

BEANS—In limited demand and quiet, [illegible]

BAGGING—Market in fair supply, and moderately active. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—In moderate supply and fair demand. Prices firm at present quotations. [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels scarce and firm. [illegible]

COFFEE—In almost nominal supply, and very firm at present quotations. [illegible]

COAL—In fair supply, with a good demand. [illegible]

CIDER—Market in fair demand, [illegible]

FISH—WHITE FISH—In small supply, with a fair demand. [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—Received 51,269 lbs, shipped 1,300 lbs. [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 114 brls; shipped, 60 brls. [illegible]

LEATHER—The market is in fair supply, both of Domestic manufactured and Foreign goods. With a limited demand prices rule steady at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Market moderately active and firm, with no change on previous rates. We quote: [illegible]

ONIONS—In limited supply with a good demand. [illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 1,059 lbs Cut Meats; [illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

POTATOES—There is a good demand for choice and unmixed potatoes, with light receipts. [illegible]

SALT—Received to-day, 3,492 brls; shipped, 2,036 brls. [illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SUGARS—As the result of the decline in Gold [illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

TALLOW—Received, 8,179 lbs; shipped, [illegible]

TEA—There has been no improvement in the market. [illegible]

TOBACCO—Market very quiet. [illegible]

VINEGAR—Market moderately active and firm at present quotations. [illegible]

WOOL—Shipped 1,260 lbs. [illegible]

WOOD—In good supply, with a fair demand. [illegible]

MARINE LIST

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

As this question is often asked, [illegible] a little history of her. [illegible] a lady in New York City observed that her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and growing gray, and disliking the idea of becoming gray, [illegible] equally averse to using any dye (knowing them to be injurious), concluded that she would try and get something that would restore her hair to its [illegible] color; and, by dint of study and perseverance, experimenting, she succeeded in finding that the articles she had compounded would not only restore the hair to its original color, but also [illegible] and give it the natural softness and beauty it should have. This was even more than she had hoped for, and, without the slightest intention of making a business of it, she was actually induced to commence making it for sale, by the anxious persons of her acquaintance and others, whose acquaintances had informed of the remarkable change in her hair, calling at her residence to purchase the article; and she now probably does one of the largest cash businesses in the City of New York. Owing to the large demand from foreign countries she has been obliged to establish a depot for the exclusive sale of her Hair Preparations in London, 266 High Holborn. Principal Manufactory and Sales Office, 198 and 200 Greenwich street, New York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your hair is thin, try it; if scurfy, try it; if dry, try it; if lustreless, try it; if none of these, try it; all who use it will preserve their hair through life.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY, FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, [illegible]

Renewed his Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, [illegible]

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., [illegible]

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, [illegible]

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, [illegible]

High Approval. [illegible]

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

IN CHANCERY. [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible]

Special Notices.

IODINE.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER. [illegible]

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye, 50 CENTS A BOX. [illegible]

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, 403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured. [illegible]

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Hand's Specific. [illegible]

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure. [illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap. [illegible]

Dr. James [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, Confidential Physician. [illegible]

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of BRAINERD, IVES & CO., for the transaction of a general Commission [illegible] business. [illegible]
E. BRAINERD,
A. IVES,
D. G. BROWN.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

Business Cards.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., & CO. PROVISION AND PRODUCE BROKERS, Office, 5 Tyler's Block, Lasalle street, [illegible]

GREGG & HUGHES Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 15 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE, A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, RACINE, WISCONSIN. Rev. JAMES De KOVEN, D.D., Rector. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Capital, $500,000. No. 50 Lasalle Street. U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT. [illegible] 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds. [illegible]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. [illegible] CAPITAL [illegible] $1,000,000. [illegible]

Clothing.

239 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK. JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO., Successors to MARTIN & BROS., (Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago) Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of CLOTHING.

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL! [illegible]

Premium Certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLD[illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S

COLUMN

FOR THE

CHEROKEE MEDICINES

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY!
CHEROKEE INJECTION
CHEROKEE PILLS!
CHEROKEE ELIXIR!

Known to the Indians as the Great Specific for all diseases of the Urinary Organs, and for all conditions of the System dependent upon Debauchery, Dissipation, Exposure, Imprudence, Indiscretion, Sexual Abuse, Mercurial Poisoning, Impure Blood, Etc., Etc.

CHEROKEE REMEDY!
CHEROKEE INJECTION
CHEROKEE PILLS!
CHEROKEE ELIXIR!

Are the only Remedies known to Science that will cure all the above diseases in a few days. Pamphlets containing certificates of remarkable cures, and testimonials from the most eminent men in the country, sent free to any address.

CHEROKEE REMEDY!
CHEROKEE INJECTION
CHEROKEE PILLS!
CHEROKEE ELIXIR!

Are sold by Druggists everywhere. Price of CHEROKEE REMEDY, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists.

CHEROKEE INJECTION
CHEROKEE PILLS!
CHEROKEE ELIXIR!

Are sold by Druggists everywhere. Price of CHEROKEE INJECTION, $1 per bottle. Price of CHEROKEE PILLS, $1 per box. Price of CHEROKEE ELIXIR, $1 per bottle.

CHEROKEE REMEDY!
CHEROKEE INJECTION
CHEROKEE PILLS!
CHEROKEE ELIXIR!

Are prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

CHEROKEE REMEDY!
CHEROKEE INJECTION
CHEROKEE PILLS!
CHEROKEE ELIXIR!

Are directly and alterative in their action, purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow with unobstructed freedom to all parts of the system, thereby restoring the organs to their original purity and vigor. The remedies from the Cherokee Nation are the only ones which have ever been known to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

CHEROKEE REMEDY!
CHEROKEE INJECTION
CHEROKEE PILLS!
CHEROKEE ELIXIR!

Are the only Remedies known to Science that will cure these all-important diseases when all other remedies and doctors have failed.

CHEROKEE REMEDY!
CHEROKEE INJECTION
CHEROKEE PILLS!
CHEROKEE ELIXIR!

Are the only Remedies known to Science that will cure these all-important diseases when all other remedies and doctors have failed.

For full particulars see pamphlets around each bottle of medicine, which can be had of your druggist, or will be mailed free to any address.

CHEROKEE REMEDY!
CHEROKEE INJECTION
CHEROKEE PILLS!
CHEROKEE ELIXIR!

Are for sale by the following druggists in this city:

DR. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
54 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEROKEE CURE—An entirely vegetable preparation, containing no mercury, nor other deleterious substance. It is a certain and speedy cure for all diseases caused by self-abuse, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Wakefulness, Nervousness, Trembling of the Limbs, Hysterics, Pain in the Side, Cough, Consumption, Insanity, Decline, Barrenness, Impotency, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Ulceration of the Womb, Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Gidiness, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Kidneys, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Diseases of the Urethra, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Skin Diseases, Boils, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ringworm, Scrofula, Diseases of the Blood, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Fever and Ague, Fevers, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the Use of Mercury.

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CHEROKEE CURE—As a Female Regulator, is unequalled by any other medicine in the world, and will positively bring back the most obstinate case of Suppressed Menstruation in from 24 to 48 hours. It is prepared expressly for this class of diseases, and has never been known to fail. Explicit directions accompany each bottle, by following which ladies can cure themselves without the least exposure. Full directions in pamphlets around each bottle. Price, $5 per bottle, or five bottles for $20. Sent by express to any address, secure from observation.

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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

THE CITY.

OUR COMPLIMENT.—The Chicago Times of yesterday made an admission which had never before found place in its columns; it published a list of the town officers elected on Tuesday, characterizing them as Union and Democratic. It has adopted our own nomenclature; whether inadvertently or otherwise, we will not attempt to say.

DRAFT JUBILEE.—A draft Association of thirty-three men met an evening or two since, to celebrate their fortunate escape from the draft, not one of them having had his name drawn from the box. The Association directed the Treasurer, J. L. Hathaway, to present one hundred dollars to the Sanitary Commission, a welcome thank offering.

A GOOD HIT.—One day this week a small party went to the old Trinity church, anxious to get a look at the live "bushwhackers" there confined. They urged the guard to let them pass in, which he refused, but told them that he knew where they could see lots of just such fellows. "Where? where?" and two or three at once. "Down at the front," replied blue coat, turning on his heel.

HILDEBRAND VS. LILL.—Yesterday morning, Hon. E. S. Williams delivered his decision on the motion to set aside the award of the arbitrators in the notorious Hildebrand-Lill case, overruling the motion and affirming judgment on the award. The plaintiff took exceptions to the ruling, and as the case now stands, it will probably soon be agitated in the Supreme Court.

AT A LOSS.—A poor woman named Ann McNamara, with three young children, has occupied the floor at the West Division Police Station, for want of a better home. She came from Ireland, following her husband, Patrick, who preceded her by about twelve months, but lost his address, and is now stranded. She thinks he is somewhere on the line of the Burlington Road.

EUROPEAN EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.—We call the attention of grain and provision shippers to an article in our commercial column, under the above head. This is a new enterprise long needed, and one that meets with the entire concurrence of those who ship provisions and produce direct to the trans-Atlantic markets. Full particulars will be given by the general Agent, S. T. Webster, Esq., No. 48 Clark street.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Association have secured the services of [illegible] to lecture in Bryan Hall, before the Association, on Thursday and Friday evenings next. The subjects of the lectures will be—1st, Jeff. Davis and Richmond During the Siege; 2d, Our Last Day in Dixie, in which Mr Gilmore will give an account of his visit to Libby Prison.

INTERFERENCE.—The workmen of Mr H. Shannon, appointed to supply new burners to the city lamp posts, were summarily stopped at their labors by a gentleman connected with the West Chicago Gas Company. They ceased their labors under threats of violence. We know not the ground of action; all we know is that Mr. Shannon holds the order of the Board of Public Works and Comptroller, to do the work.

VOTE OF LAKE COUNTY.—Our next door neighbor northward—Lake county—has done nobly. She has rolled up a Union majority of 1,533 in a vote of 3,278—almost a three-fourths vote for the Union. The vote was Lincoln 2,405, McClellan 873. She is progressing too. Four years ago she gave Lincoln a majority of 1,429, showing a Union gain of 103, besides 1,600 Union voters and strikers who have gone to the war. Well done.

AN ENLIGHTENED CITY.—An Irishman belonging to this city was seized with premonitory symptoms of defeat on Tuesday, while busily peddling McClellan tickets at the 9th ward polls. After declaiming at some length on the illiberality of Chicago, he exclaimed, "Be jabers, Milwaarky is the only place where a man can have his liberty." This is good for "Milwaarky," considering that one out of every three able-bodied men in that city is a "drafted man."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Ninety men of the 1st regiment U. S. Engineers of the Army of the Cumberland, under command of Capt. C. P. Huntington, passed through the city on Thursday evening, bound for the "Hawk's Nest" at Lookout Mountain.

Thirty-four soldiers belonging to various regiments arrived at the Soldiers' Rest yesterday morning. Their furloughs are exhausted, and they go to the front.

THE LATE GENERAL RANSOM.—At the request of Colonel M. R. Wallace and other relatives of the deceased, Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., pastor of St. Paul's Church, will deliver a discourse on the life and services of the late General Ransom, to-morrow morning. The theme is one worthy of the distinguished abilities of Dr. Ryder, and we have no doubt that the occasion will be one of great interest, not only to the relatives of the deceased, but to the public in general; all are his friends—he gave his life in our defense.

LAKE DISASTER.—During the severe gale of Wednesday night, the schooner Ketchum, owned by Fulton Bros., of this city, was blown against the reef off Racine harbor, Wis., and sprung aleak. The pumps were immediately set at work, and by considerable exertion she was worked off and succeeded in getting into Milwaukee, where she now lies full of water. She had on board a full cargo of grain and provision, shipped by Messrs. Wm. Blanchard and Charles Ruttor of this city. The cargo was partially insured.

A COLD BATH.—About 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, stragglers in the neighborhood of Randolph street bridge were startled with frantic cries proceeding from the river, shouting for help. Two Captains of vessels lying in the immediate vicinity immediately jumped overboard and rescued the individual, who turned out to be Mary Jane Kenniker, a well-known attache of the Bridewell. She refused to tell whether she fell from the bridge or attempted to commit suicide. The friendly services of a police officer are called in and she was removed to the Police Station, and appeared at the Police Court this morning, where the Judge fined her $5 for drunkenness.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—During the 5th and the 6th of this month an extensive robbery, supposed to be the work of dishonest household servants, was committed at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Saunders, No. 296 Chicago avenue. About that time the following articles, amounting in value to over $300, were stolen from the house, in a manner which proves that the thief was an inmate: A box containing $30 in gold, a gold bracelet, a gold locket enameled in blue and set in diamonds, a gold pocket set in pearls, and a silver-handled pair of scissors. Yesterday morning a search-warrant was obtained for the arrest of suspected parties, and it is hoped that ere long the guilty ones will be brought to justice.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a youth named Avery, residing with his parents on Michigan avenue, near Eldridge Court, while carelessly standing on the front platform of a State street horse car, near Camp Douglas, fell on the track. Before the car could be stopped one of the wheels had passed over his leg, which lay under the wheel in a direction nearly parallel with the rails. It tore the flesh almost from the very bone for the space of several inches. Medical attendance was summoned, and the sufferer was carried to an adjacent saloon, whence, after the wound had been sewed up, he was conveyed to his home. No bones were broken by the accident, and serious results are not anticipated.

THE COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MRS WATTERSON.—We are glad to be able to report that the success of the complimentary concert tendered to Mrs. Watterson on the occasion of her departure from our midst, promises to exceed the most sanguine expectations of her friends. Nearly one thousand tickets are already sold, and they are still being disposed of rapidly. Those who wish to join in this testimonial of respect to one whose vocal abilities and culture have rendered her almost indispensable to the success of our Western concerts, will need to apply soon, as long before the 15th (Thursday next) all will have been sold. The few remaining tickets may be procured of Root & Cady. She leaves immediately after the concert for her new home in California.

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE.—The young ladies of the Northwestern Female College, at Evanston, propose to celebrate the opening of their new building by an interesting dedicatory exercise and a grand Sanitary Fair. The time has not yet been definitely settled, but it will probably be held during the coming holidays. The young ladies have already organized, and appointed their canvassing committees, the members of which will visit their friends and the public at their business residences and houses. We bespeak for them a cordial greeting and a liberal response to their appeal.

The dedicatory exercises will be participated in by some of the most distinguished speakers. Dr. Tiffany and others will address the audience. Excursion trains will run to Evanston and return, probably at half fare.

FARMERS' VEGETABLE PROCESSION.—Our readers remember the immense procession of vegetables for the Sanitary Commission that graced our streets last year, made up by a large number of wagons loaded with vegetables from Jefferson, Antioch, Blue Island, Calumet, &c. The people of Jefferson, at the election on Tuesday last, unanimously decided to have a Vegetable Procession to the Northwestern Sanitary Commission on next Tuesday. The procession will be headed by a band of music, decorated with appropriate banners, &c., and a Farmer's Reunion Dinner will be given the donors.

It is hoped that farmers from Niles, Brickton, Crown Point and Lake View, and others, will join in this grand donation to the "brave boys in blue." The procession will form at the Garden City Hotel, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, the 17th inst.

COL. FROHOCK, 66th U.S. COLORED INFANTRY.—A meeting of the officers of the 66th United States Colored Infantry, was held on the 6th of October at Goodrich Landing, Louisiana, to take action on the resignation of Colonel William Frohock, a gentleman well known in Chicago. Resolutions of respect and regret were reported and adopted unanimously.

Colonel Frohock entered the service as Adjutant of the Lead Mine Regiment from Galena. He was wounded in several of the battles in which the regiment was engaged, and at the siege of Vicksburg received a severe wound from the fragments of a rebel shell. After a partial recovery from this wound, he received an appointment on the staff of Gen. Maltby, which he held until his promotion to the Colonelcy and command of the 66th United States Colored Infantry, the resignation of which gave occasion to the very flattering resolutions above alluded to.

ROBBERY OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS.—On the 5th of October last, the Adams Express Company's office at [illegible], West Virginia, was robbed of $16,000 in notes of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, of the denomination of twenty dollars. [illegible] to a sheet, and lettered respectively A, B, C, D. [illegible] Letter B from number [illegible] Letter C [illegible]

These notes are the property of the Adams Express Company, having been stolen from them. We understand that parties are beginning to put them in circulation in this vicinity, and west of Chicago, and that the detectives are upon the track. We sincerely hope they will secure the rascals.

THE FIRST SNOW STORM.—Yesterday the first snow storm of the season came upon this city. [illegible]

SOLDIERS' HOME AND REST.

Monthly Meeting of the Managers—Munificent Donation from the Christian Commission—Appointments and Reports of Committees.

Yesterday afternoon the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held at the Home, at Fairview—the President, T. B. Bryan, Esq., in the Chair.

Miss Mary L. Sayre officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee of the Rest reported that all had passed satisfactorily at that institution during the past fortnight. They reported the following arrivals and number of meals served.

For the week ending Friday, November 4th:—Number of men received, 1,4—. Number of meals, 5,—.

For the week ending yesterday:—Men, 1,391; Meals served, 4,3—.

The Committee from the Home reported that the number of meals served during the month was 2,— The number of arrivals during the same time was 6—.

Dr. Merriman, the medical attendant at the Home, reported twenty two men under treatment, and 2— prescriptions given during the month. He also reported donations to the department from J. H. Reed & Co., Lesson & Co., and Charles G. Smith.

Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Sayre, and Miss Hamill, were appointed a committee of the Rest for the ensuing week.

Mrs. Hosmer and Mrs. Long were similarly appointed a committee of the Home for the month of November.

T. B. Bryan, Esq., stated that he had received the munificent donation of $2,000 from the Northwestern Branch of the Christian Commission, towards the funds of the Soldiers' Home.

Upon motion, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the officers of the Christian Commission for their liberal response to the call for help made on behalf of the Home.

Mrs. Hosmer moved that a vote of thanks be awarded to James E. Murdock, Esq., for the substantial addition to the treasury obtained by his patriotic address.

The motion prevailed and the Secretary was instructed to embody the action of the members in a communication, to be forwarded to that gentleman.

The following donations were reported by the Secretary:

From Mrs. H. S. Mason, Lockport, Ill., $26 and $14, as the receipts of the sale of Proclamations; collected by Mrs. Amos T. Hall, $51; received by Mrs. Whittier, the Matron of the Home, $8.25; from the Northwestern Orland Soldiers' Aid Society, per Mrs Jackson, $27.50; from Mrs. Dagenhardt, 10 lbs honey and 11 bottles of wine; from Ladies Union Park Festival, per Mrs. Dagenhardt, a box of cigars. This lady also forwarded [illegible]; from S. S. Williamson, $5.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion on the propriety of taking some steps to enable the soldiers at the Home to attend religious exercises on the Sabbath, Mrs. Dr. Hamill, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Dickinson, and Mrs. Hamilton, were appointed a committee to consider the subject. Mrs. Shipley, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Hamill, Mrs. Homer, and Mrs Foster, were constituted a committee to effect or suggest some alterations in the plan of the new Home, affecting the disposition of space in the lower story, as it is considered advisable to increase the size of some of the rooms. The Board then adjourned until next Friday to meet at the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, where during the winter all meetings will be held.

THE CHURCH GUILD.

The Meeting on Thursday Evening—Adoption of By-Laws.

A meeting of the Church Guild, an organization just inaugurated within the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, was held at the Lecture Room of Trinity Church, last evening, for the purpose of completing the organization, by the adoption of By-Laws, &c. In the absence of Bishop Whitehouse, Rev. Dr. Clarkson, of St. James' Church, was called to the Chair, and W. F. Whitehouse appointed Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Cummins, of Trinity Church, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following By-Laws:

BY-LAWS OF THE CHURCH GUILD.

Of Membership.—All communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church may become members of the Guild by signing its constitution, and thus pledging themselves to an earnest participation in its work.

The Officers.—The officers of the Guild shall be a Warden, (which office shall always be filled by the Bishop of the Diocese,) three Counsellors—to consist of, all Episcopal clergymen in the city—a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall always be Laymen. These officers, except the Warden, shall be elected annually by ballot.

The Warden.—The Warden of the Guild shall preside over all its deliberations, when present, conduct its devotions, and perform all such duties as belong to a presiding officer.

The Counsellors.—In the absence of the Warden, or in case of a vacancy in the Episcopate, one of the Counsellors shall be chosen to preside over the meetings of the Guild.

The Secretary.—The Secretary shall keep the record of the minutes of each meeting of the Guild, and conduct its correspondence.

The Treasurer.—The Treasurer shall receive all moneys contributed for the advancement of any of the objects of the Guild, and disburse them by its direction. He shall keep separate accounts with the various funds appropriated or raised for specific objects, showing the receipts and disbursements of each, and the several amounts remaining on hand, besides the fund for general purposes, and shall report in detail, quarterly, to the Guild.

The Standing Committees.—The following Standing Committees shall be elected annually, by ballot, by the members of the Guild:

1. The Clergy's Committees who shall have in charge the work enumerated in the 1st 2d, 3d and 4th Articles of the Constitution.
2. A Committee on Christian Unity.
3. A Committee on Church Hall.
4. A Committee on Charities.

Times of Meeting.—Regular meetings of the Guild shall be held on the first Thursday evening of each month; and all meetings shall be opened and closed with devotions. Special meetings may be called by the Warden, or in his absence, by one of the Counsellors at the request of any five members.

Order of Business.—After the opening exercises the following shall be the order of business:

Reading the Minutes of the preceding meeting.
Reports of Standing Committees.
Reports of Special Committees.
Unfinished business.
New business.
Devotions.

These by-laws may be amended, altered, added to or suspended, at any time, by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the Guild present at a regular meeting.

These by-laws were taken up *seriatim*, and, after discussion at some length, by Mr. Hathaway, Rev. Dr. Cummins, Rev. Mr. Locke, Rev. Dr. Clarkson, and Messrs. Lee, Reynolds, Van Wagenen, and Judge Otis, were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hathaway, a committee, consisting of the Warden and Councillors, was appointed, to define the relation between the Chapters and the Guild, and report at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet on the first Thursday of December, when the Secretary and Treasurer will be elected.

Communicants from every church in the city have already signed the constitution of the Church Guild.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

To the Superintendents, Officers and Teachers of Sabbath Schools in Cook County:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee for Cook County S. S. Convention, held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, it was decided to prepare a statistical report of all the Sabbath Schools throughout the county. Most of the schools have already sent in their reports, those that have not done so are requested to hand them in by Monday noon to D. L. Moody, No. 11 Methodist Episcopal Church Block. As this report will serve as a sort of Sabbath School Directory to strangers visiting our city and county, it is hoped all S. S. Superintendents will see that these reports are promptly presented.

The Convention is to be held next week in the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, commencing Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock a. m. Every Sabbath School in the city and county is requested to send ten delegates, five ladies and five gentlemen. Free entertainment will be provided for all delegates from abroad.

Railroad Mission, opposite the Rock Island passenger depot—Sabbath School at 3½ o'clock, and religious meeting at 7½ p. m. every Sabbath. Mr. C. E. Ryder, the converted Jew, will be present to-morrow evening, and address the meeting.

Livingston R. D. Church, corner Monroe and Sangamon streets. Services by the Pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject in the evening, "The Folly of Atheism," the first of a series of sermons on the evidences of christianity.

The Second United States Presbyterian Church, in the South part of the city, a new church organized last May, which has been holding its services in the Protestant Orphan Asylum, has purchased Christ Church, situated on Twenty-fourth street near Michigan avenue, and commences holding its services there on Sabbath morning, the 13th inst. services at half past ten o'clock. A discourse appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. Walker, at that hour. They design moving it upon a lot of their own, soon, but for the present it will remain where it now stands, on 24th street, the Christ Church people occupying it in the afternoon, until their new church is ready for use. The seats are free and all are cordially invited to attend.

Grace Church, La Salle street corner of Chicago Avenue, North Side, Preaching at 10½ o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m., by the Pastor, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D.

A GIPSEY GANG IN TROUBLE.—On Thursday afternoon detectives Webb and Kenny made a raid upon a gang of Gipsies quartered in a house on Milwaukee avenue, above Chicago avenue, and succeeded in capturing three of the band on the suspicion of their being connected with a gang of horse thieves who have been of late making themselves very troublesome to the stock raisers of the Northern portions of the State. They gave their names as Robert and Seth Boswel and Thomas Francis. They speak the "Romany," and are adepts in the science of "moral agricul ture,"—better known as "living on their wits." The officers seized three valuable horses which they had with them; one is a horse sixteen hands high and weighing about 1,400 pounds; a black mare of the same height, weighing about 1,500 or 1,600 pounds, with white hind feet and a small white spot on the back; and a black horse fourteen hands high and weighing 1,000 pounds. These horses are of superior blood, and is good stock as any in this city. A quantity of goods was also found in the house where the arrests were made.

A SINGULAR BET.—During the exciting days preceding the recent election, Christian Kohler, doing business at 191 Washington street, made a singular bet with Peter Raggerts, his partner. Both are strong Lincoln men, but Kohler bantered his partner for a bet that McClellan would be elected. Raggerts consented, and offered in case McClellan was elected, to carry Kohler around the Public Square upon his back, provided Kohler would do the same for him if Lincoln was elected. Kohler lost, and on Monday afternoon next, between the hours of 2 and 3, accompanied by an excellent band of music, will fulfill the conditions of the bet. Those who wish to see fun will be on hand.

A somewhat similar bet was made several years ago, between Lieut. Governor Hoffman and Henry Greenebaum, the losing man covenanting to saw a cord of wood in the Public Square. In that instance the parties backed out. In this, Mr. Kohler assures us there shall be no backing down.

SAFE BURGLARS.—The office of Messrs. Waldron & Ormsby, coal dealers, and Campbell & Bailey, wood dealers, No. 44 Market street, was entered on Thursday night by an enterprising gang of burglars, who succeeded in blowing off the locks of both safes with gunpowder, and robbing them of their contents. The safe belonging to Waldron & Ormsby was one of Burke & Barnes' fire and burglar proof, weighing 1,500 lbs. This was thrown to the floor by the explosion, [illegible] Campbell & Bailey's safe was a Buryee & Forsythe [illegible] by the explosion, but the door and lock were [illegible] into fragments. The only money obtained by the burglars was about three dollars in [illegible]

NOT THE PLACE.—We are informed that the assault with a knife upon John Woods, by the gambler, Robinson, was not made on the premises of Otis Field, as reported by us yesterday, but in another saloon near there. The arrest only was made in front of Mr. Otis' door.

The "Glue Factory."

Some months ago there was considerable excitement in this city in regard to bad smells and foul air, that was sent over the southern portion of the city from the direction of Bridgeport. Our glue factory, though located farther away from the city, than any other boiling or rendering establishment, was made the especial target of effusions of the press and of correspondents. Committees were appointed by the city council and by citizens living on the avenues, to visit our place; the health and police departments were almost continually at our place, in short, our position was not enviable. We could hardly show ourselves in the streets without being attacked by somebody; we could not pick up a newspaper without being met by articles heaping execrations upon our heads, and charging all the bad smells that were ever made in this city, to the *glue factory*; we were threatened by legal injunctions, by personal violence, and everybody seemed determined to make our very life and existence a burden to us, and we, while we were straining every nerve to remove the cause of the nuisance. Nobody seemed to be aware of the dozens of establishments, where dead and bloated hogs were rendered, each of which establishments, we believe, was contributing more towards rendering the atmosphere foul than our own. The city had entirely forgotten that, in the summer of 1863, lots of slaughtered animals, acres of offal, blood, lungs and livers, which had been deposited just south of 31st street, nearly two miles nearer Michigan Avenue, than our place, sent their pestilential exhalations all over the city; they did not recollect that the health Department had a gang of some 60 Bridewell hands employed for two months, to bury this mass, which was broiling in the open sun; it seemed to have passed their memory that in former years the river was turned red with the blood of 100,000 beeves and three quarters of a million of hogs; they could not recall to their minds the masses of animal matter floating down the river and coming back to their tables in the water they drank; they did not know, nor did they care, that although this glue factory had been established in 1855 and was in full blast ever since there was never any complaint against it made by anybody during all this time of nine years; but everybody agreed that the glue factory was the cause of all the trouble in the present, past and would be in the future. We suffered all this storm of excitement and indignation to pass over us, without ever offering a word of defense; first, because we knew that we would give cause of complaint, and second, because no appeals of ours would have been heard at that time. We did not even now intend to come before our fellow citizens with this explanation, trusting rather to our acts in the future, than to any words at present, were it not for an article which appeared in one of the papers a day or two since, which, even if nothing but the truth had been stated therein, does no credit to the man who wrote it.

It may not be against the law to gloat over your neighbor's misfortune, but whether it is charitable and decent to do so, we can safely leave to the judgment of all those who read said article. We simply state in answer to this article, that it is untrue that the city was ever compelled to bury any offal that was deposited on the prairie by us; nor did the city have to bury anything during this summer from our place or the packing houses, nor was there any offal left on the prairie, except momentarily for the purpose of drying.

In justice to ourselves we beg to lay before the public some facts in relation to our business, both as regards the past and the future, and we will leave it to their judgment whether we really deserved all the abuse we received or not.

A glue factory "*per se*" is no nuisance; such factories consume scraps of hides, both in a dry and green state, as they come from the tanneries, and if it be a nuisance to carry on a glue factory in a city, it is equally a nuisance to carry on a tannery—a well conducted glue factory need not be as offensive as a soap factory, all the material before being boiled, being treated by quicklime in the same manner that tanners treat their hides, and being perfectly sweet and clean; and although it would not be desirable to have such a factory in the heart of a populous city, we do not think that the law could or would interfere with such an establishment if carried on in any business part of the city. A glue factory does not run any water charged with animal matter into the sewers or rivers, all the liquid animal portions being condensed into glue. The residuum of a glue factory amounts to but a trifle of fibrous and sinewy matter, and that trifle is almost dry. Moreover a glue factory does not and cannot work during the four warmest summer months, the hot weather melting the glue while drying on the nets. The rendering of smothered hogs is not a part of a glue factory, and has never been practised by us.

The largest glue factory in America, that of Peter Cooper, in New York, is located in Williamsburg, in the midst of a dense population, many of the people being merchants of New York, and living in their country places in its immediate neighborhood.

In Philadelphia there are three large glue factories, each of them double the size of ours, between Fifth and Sixth streets, with those streets being compactly built up for more than two miles beyond them. In France, where everything is regulated by law, the erection of a glue factory is permitted within 300 metres (about 900 feet) of the nearest house. In locating our works, nine years ago, we selected a spot far away from any habitations, and we are even now, though the city has grown towards us, two miles in a straight line from the nearest point on Michigan avenue.

Our glue factory was established in 1855, and the best proof that it is not a nuisance is the fact, that for nine years the people never knew of such a factory, until last summer we commenced to handle the offal created by the packing houses. Messrs. Wirt Dexter, Chas. H. Reed, State's Attorney; Smith (of Goodrich, Farwell & Smith), most of the Aldermen, Police Commissioner Brown, Health Officer Perry, and many other gentlemen who visited our place during the height of the excitement last summer, can certify to the truth of this, our statement, in regard to the glue factory proper.

The source of all evil is the offal, the blood and the lungs and livers of the hundreds of thousands of animals killed in this city, and unless its inhabitants are willing to sacrifice that branch of its industry, which, next to the grain trade has contributed more to its wonderful growth than any other, the packing houses, which for size and completeness surpass anything the world can show, will turn out increased quantities of offal every year, until Chicago shall kill three millions of hogs and five hundred thousand beeves per year. Indeed, any one who has watched that interest for a year or two, will readily see that the packing is gradually being discontinued in the smaller country towns, and, attracted by the superior facilities of a large city, concentrated in Chicago. Now, fellow-citizens, the attempt to do away with this offal for all coming time, but not the prosecution of our glue factory, has caused us all the trouble, all the ill will, and all the anxiety we had to go through last summer, and if you will only look upon it in a light uninfluenced by prejudices, you will see, that instead of being objects of your ill will, we are entitled to the thanks of every inhabitant of the city, for the attempt to do away with a material for the existence of which we are in no way responsible, and which, if not taken care of in some way or other, will render packing impossible. True, we did not succeed for the first year, to work up this vast quantity of material, which has but a trifling value; granted, that we did cause a bad smell in curing the stuff, is there any one among you that commenced a new business, and a business of such immense proportions, a business that is not carried on in any city on the globe, a business where no experience could be gathered from older establishments in other cities, a business, that from the very nature of the stuff worked, offers difficulties unknown in other branches, is there any one that claims he could have been perfect in the first year? We have done the best we could, our Mr. C. Wahl traveled all over Europe, visited London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other large cities, in the hope of gaining information, but in vain. What we throw away here, is greedily bought by the poor of these cities to keep them from starving, and if a man would tell them over the waters of the quantities of pigs' heads, ears, feet, etc., steamed out here, he would certainly be considered as one that could tell a pretty big story. On his return we at once put up two powerful hydraulic presses, at a cost of some $5,000. They proved a failure and may be bought as old iron. We then put up centrifugal machines, also machinery of the most expensive kind; they also did not answer the purpose. So we constructed other machinery, specially intended, and if we failed to dry and deodorize the material, it was not because we did not try hard enough to overcome the difficulties, but because those difficulties were greater than we had anticipated, because in any new enterprise of this kind machinery has to be invented, the exact nature of which can only be ascertained by many trials and failures. We believe ourselves now, from all our past experiences to be better able to manage the matter than any new hand; neither have we been idle in our researches in Europe. A brother-in-law of Mr. C. Wahl has been in Europe for the past year and a half, making the manufacture of this refuse into a fertilizer his especial study. He has seen, and was allowed to try, machinery which, although not gotten up for working up such material, will answer our purpose.

This machinery, the right of which we have bought at an expense of over $40,000, and which machinery itself will cost us another $50,000, in $80,000, we will bring out to this country from Germany, and had it not been for the conflagration, which consumed our glue factory proper, our Mr. C. Wahl, would have left Chicago for Europe on November 9, for the purpose of bringing out the plans and designs for putting up this machinery ready for next fall's season. As it is, he will be compelled to delay his journey for a week or two longer, provided however, the people will be reasonable, and instead of throwing obstacles in our way, will assist us in our enterprise. Messrs. Kales & Williams have drawn up the contract between us and the parties in Europe in regard to the bringing out of that machinery, and can testify to the truth of this statement.

For the present winter we shall take the offal, and by means of quick-lime and large quantities of charcoal, which we have contracted for, we are positive that all the material will be dry, and perhaps shipped long before the hot weather will set in next year. By this process the material will be entirely destroyed, and although it will also deprive it of many of its valuable qualities as a fertilizer, we are nevertheless willing to do this, until we get the machinery from Europe in working order.

We pledge ourselves, that we will not spread any of the stuff on the prairie, which spreading was the sole cause of that part of the smell from our place last year; in short, we only ask that people shall be somewhat patient and reasonable, and we are certain that we shall succeed to work this material in such a way, that they will not know that there is any of it in existence. Do not forget that by our exertions, all the blood, etc., was kept out of the river last year, and is kept out of it this season. Besides being much better fixed than we were last year, we have now all the experience made till now. All the blood and livers received so far during the season having been worked up every day at our place, and are almost in a dry state, while it was just those two materials that caused the most trouble last summer.

All we ask of you is to remember that we do not in our glue factory turn out a single pound of offal, blood, etc., but that *instead of creating these materials we are doing away with them*.

Finally, let us assure you that we will yet compel you to acknowledge that instead of a nuisance, our enterprise will be a blessing and a benefit to the city which we pride ourselves to call our home.

WAHL BROS & LIGHTHALL.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular weekly meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held last evening, at the usual place of meeting, Dr. Bevan in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

The Committee on making investigations into the conditions of the sick poor, asked for an extension of time, which was granted.

The subject for the evening's discussion—"Pathology and treatment of chronic Diarrhoea"—was next taken up and participated in by Drs. N. S. Davis, Paoli, Smith, Wanser, Wickersham and others.

On motion adjourned.

Our Loyal German Citizens.

The "Bildungs Verein" intends to celebrate the successful result of the election at its hall, in Lloyd's Block, this Saturday evening, between the hours of 7 and 12 o'clock, and has invited the following gentlemen to participate:

Hon. John Wentworth,
Hon. J. D. Ward,
William Rapp.

All citizens who wish to take part in the celebration are invited. The hall will be nicely adorned and illuminated. Music by the Great Union Band.

THE COMMITTEE.

Notice.

The citizens' Executive Committee to fill the quota of Cook county, are requested to meet at Room No. 5, Court House, on Saturday evening the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock.

A full attendance is desired as business of importance will be laid before the Committee for action, in relation to the draft.

CHARLES WALKER, Chairman.

Not Injured.

EDS. TRIBUNE:—The story of the blowing down and danger to the [illegible] steeple of the New [illegible] Church, in the Tribune and other papers, is not correct. No part of the steeple blew down, [illegible]

Yours, C. H. [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Affairs at Johnsonville—The Loss Less than was Reported—The Military Situation—All Going on Well.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The continuous rains for the last three days, has doubtless interfered with military movements in this quarter. The mud is deep, and the streams all at flood tide; still, Sherman is not the man to shrink at bad weather, unless the obstacles presented are absolutely insuperable.

I regret that in my last letter I stated that Johnsonville had been disgracefully burned. I obtained my information from citizens and quartermasters' clerks, who fled to the rear, but their stories were wholly false. But one building was burned, and that caught fire accidentally, and continued with little progress. I regret the statement I made exceedingly, both on account of the wrong impression it will create, and because I did injustice to a noble garrison.

In the rear of every army there are stragglers, whose chief occupation is lying, and they do that most successfully. The steamboats and gunboats were burned, as I stated; but Forrest made no impression on the town, and at latest accounts was retiring to a respectful distance from the river. He has done his best, and his worst, and has accomplished but little. Half a million of dollars will cover all damages.

Hood's army is powerless for anything, and scarcely able to exist. How weak it is may be inferred from the fact that Thomas, with his army alone, is able to coquet with him, leaving the Army of the Tennessee, and one or two other corps, entirely free, to act as Sherman may desire.

Military news which would be suitable for publication is scarce, and I therefore can add nothing to this brief epistle.

THE LATEST.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Nov. 11.—Our entire railroad and telegraph communications are complete and secure.

Hood's exact whereabouts are known to the authorities. Federal moves will be developed at the proper time, and will electrify the country.

THE VERY LATEST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 11.

The Tennessee River is now clear of rebels to Johnsonville.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff Davis' Message—What the Rebel Press Say—The Georgia Baptist Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Jeff. Davis, in his message, reviews the campaign of the Federal Generals, and says that the Federal successes have not been commensurate with the power put forth and the sacrifices incurred. He opposes, in general, the arming of negro slaves. He says he cannot see the propriety or necessity of arming slaves while there are so many white men out of the ranks. He would only drill and arm such negroes as are already employed in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, etc., and fill the places of such by a draft of negroes from the planters. He would only give the reward of manumission to such slaves as shall have served efficiently with the armies in the field.

The question of foreign recognition and of aid is discussed, and he informs his Congress that there is absolutely no hope of help from abroad. He gives foreign nations a loud and lofty scolding for their lack of sympathy with the struggling Confederacy, and comforts them with the assurance that the rebellion must rely solely upon its own resources.

COMMENTS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th has the following on Davis' message. It says: Two propositions are plainly deducible from the President's message, which we cannot for a moment believe he would deliberately give his sanction to; and the first is that the condition of freedom is so much better for the slave than that of servitude; and that it may be bestowed upon him as a reward and boon; the second that the Confederate Government had a right to acquire possession of slaves by purchase or impressment with compensation, and then emancipate them without the consent of the States, or in case of impressment without the consent of the masters. The first proposition is a reduction of the opinion held by the whole South and by a large portion of mankind in other countries, that servitude is a divinely appointed condition for the highest good of the slave, and that condition in which the negro race especially may attain the highest intellectual advancement of which they are capable, and may enjoy most largely of such comforts and blessings of life as are suited to them. Of this we have no doubt; and we hold it to be an act of cruelty to deprive the slave of the care and guardianship of a master. If the slave must fight, he should fight for the blessings he enjoys as a slave, and not for the miseries that would attend him freed.

The second proposition is still more startling. It is a concession that the Confederate Government has the power and right to exterminate slavery by the simple process of impressing or purchasing all the slaves, and then emancipating them. Lincoln has never gone so far as this, for in his plan for compensating emancipation he expressly referred the question to the States, acknowledging that they only could determine it. It is unnecessary to dwell on this subject; we are perfectly sure that the President could never have designed to give his assent to so monstrous a proposition as this. The multiplicity and magnitude of the subjects that claim his attention will suggest a sufficient excuse for inadvertence of expression and immaturity of views, from which theories, so out of place in a communication from the President of these slaveholding States, are deducible touching the employment of slaves in the public defense.

The *Sentinel*, of the 8th, merely presents the views of the "President," without commenting upon them, only in so far as it gives its adherence to these views in expressing the opinion that the Executive view of the subject places it where the *Sentinel* always thought it should rest.

The *Sentinel* demands of the Government a wise policy and skillful administration for the management and maintenance of our railroad system. It points out the advantages of the building of the railroad from Danville to Greensboro, and urges the construction of another from Danville to Lynchburg, as it would give us another and an interior line between the South and Virginia, which would greatly facilitate military combinations.

The *Dispatch* forbears, for want of room, to comment on the message, yet it proceeds to give a succinct review of the position assumed by the Executive upon the question of the employment of the slaves in public defenses, and concludes that the "President" is opposed to making soldiers of our slaves."

The *Enquirer* contents itself with a brief synopsis of the contents of the President's message, reserving full comments for a future occasion.

The *Examiner* characterizes the message as a paper intended to be cautious; but which is in fact, on several points, indiscreet. It opposes the employment of negroes in the army, and gives its reasons at some length: Negroes won't do as soldiers. The French Turcos are negroes, and have proved failures on trial. More than this, the negro soldier is incompatible with our political aim and our social and political system. He would be considered by all the world as a compromise to abolition. The "President" refuses to employ slaves, but adopts the fatal principle of emancipation as a reward for service in our army as a pioneer. This is an absurdity, for we hold that the negro, as a slave, is in a better condition than in a state of freedom. Emancipation, therefore, is a punishment not a reward.

In regard to the "President's" proposition to detain all editors, the *Examiner* is withering: The Constitution guarantees the freedom of the press, and the "President," who is sworn to uphold that Constitution, proposes to subject every editor to the caprice of a "Seddon or a Benjamin."

FROM IOWA.

Matters Political, Military and Meteorological.

DAVENPORT, Friday, Nov. 11.—The Union majority in this State is now estimated at 50,000, including the soldiers' vote. Lincoln swept the State like a hurricane. There are Union gains in every county so far heard from. The young State of Iowa will claim the Union banner in the Northwest. She has done better, in proportion to her population, than any other of the Western States. Her people at home are as loyal as her soldiers in the field are brave.

This region is covered in the habiliments of winter to-day. It snowed heavily last night. In the central part of the State a foot of snow fell on Wednesday.

The excitement in reference to the plot that was discovered to release the rebel prisoners on the Island has subsided; all needful preparations have been completed to put down any attempt that may be made.

Over two thousand effective troops are now guarding the rebels here—the 8th Veteran Reserve Corps and a colored regiment. Besides, the organized Iowa militia here are ready to give them aid on short notice.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Nov. 9.—This town gave Lincoln 231 majority, a gain of 131 on the vote of last year. This county will probably give 800 majority for Lincoln on the home vote. Taking the returns of this town, and the reported returns from Council Bluffs and Clinton—the center and extreme east and west of the State—I think Lincoln's majority in the State will be from 60,000 to 75,000.

TIPTON, Iowa, Nov. 9.—Yesterday this township (Center) gave "Old Abe" 133 majority. Last year it gave Stone 81 majority, gain 52, in a vote of 552. One other township which gave Stone 39 majority last year, now gives 56, a gain of 17, in a vote of 138. We will give "our President" near 1,000 majority in this county. Bully for "Old Center" and all other loyal places. Now let the Government (United States) go to hanging home traitors.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Nov. 10.—Muscatine county gives nearly 500 Union majority, Louisa county 750, and Keokuk county 300.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 10.—McClellan's majority here is only 349. The county is not all heard from.

The Pirate Florida.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 11.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "Among the papers captured on the Florida is a letter from the British Admiral Hope, referring to the case of the *Florida* burning an American ship that had taken out British papers. He says British papers must in all cases protect the ship, and has issued orders to attack and capture any vessel hereafter guilty of the *Florida's* action. It is also ascertained that the United States mail steamer Electric Spark was destroyed because she could not be run into Wilmington."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A Vessel on Fire—The Capture and Destruction of Plymouth—Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 11.—The captain of the transport Relief, which arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday last, from Newbern, N. C., reports that on Monday he saw a large vessel on fire off Cape Hatteras.

Further particulars of the capture by the national vessels of Plymouth, N. C., on the 4th inst., show that the town was entirely destroyed by the shelling of the fleet. The place is still held by our gunboats, there being no troops there.

Yellow fever has disappeared at Newbern.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

The False Report From Morganzia—All Quiet at that Point.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.—A gentleman in this city pronounces the story of the attack on Morganzia and the capture of 1,900 prisoners, reported by the New York *World's* New Orleans correspondent, as false. He was at Morganzia four days after the capture was said to have occurred, and heard nothing of it. The steamer from New Orleans brings no such report.

The New Orleans *Times* has advices from Fort Morgan to the 1st, that houses are springing up in every direction about Forts Morgan and Gaines, to be occupied by troops. A saw mill is in operation at Fort Gaines. All damages done to the forts have been repaired, and they are stronger than when the fleet passed. The health of the troops is improving. Gen. Bailey has been assigned to Pensacola.

THE ARMY VOTE.

FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9, via CAIRO, Friday, November 11.

The *Bulletin* gives the following result of the soldiers' vote in that city:

The poll was opened by Captain Russell, of the 7th Missouri infantry, commanding Irving Block, at the barracks, at which the 7th Missouri, and some soldiers of other Missouri regiments, on detached duty, voted—result as follows: Lincoln, 139; McClellan, 44. Only ten men of the 7th voted for McClellan. Official vote of the Destroying Angel detachment of the 10th Missouri cavalry, was thus: Lincoln, 307; McClellan, 13. The vote for Governor of Missouri in this regiment was 305 for Fletcher, and four for Price.

The Ohio soldiers in the city voted as follows: Lincoln, 188; McClellan, 31.

The following is the full vote of the 6th Illinois Cavalry: Lincoln 550, McClellan none.

The following was the result of the vote held at the camp of the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry: Lincoln 106, McClellan 95. Considering the fact that the Copperhead agents, with bushels of ballots and piles of greenbacks, have been at work in camp for some time, the Pennsylvania boys have done nobly.

A combined vote of detachments of the 19th and 38th Iowa Infantry and the 2d Iowa Battery was thus: Lincoln 150, McClellan 34. The vote of the 8th Iowa Infantry, as near as could be ascertained at the hour of writing, was as follows: Lincoln 400, McClellan 20.

A detachment of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry voted Lincoln 66, McClellan 9. A detachment of the 14th Wisconsin Infantry voted Lincoln 38, McClellan 4. A detachment of the 33d Wisconsin Infantry voted Lincoln 49, McClellan 4.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 11.—A detachment of the 42d Wisconsin, performing post service in Cairo, gave Lincoln 328 votes, McClellan 20.

FROM ATLANTA.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.—The following is the vote of the Ohio and Pennsylvania soldiers at Atlanta: Pennsylvania—Lincoln, 1,273; McClellan, 389. Ohio—Lincoln, 910; McClellan, 236.

FROM VIRGINIA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 10.

Returns of the voting in this army are nearly all in. The Pennsylvania soldiers give 3,970 majority for Lincoln. Western regiments give small majorities for Lincoln. The total vote in the combined armies before Richmond and Petersburg is stated at 18,000; majority for Lincoln 8,000.

The 5th gives 88 majority for Lincoln, and the 7th 106th majority.

The 37th gives 282 majority for Lincoln, and the 38th 124 majority for Lincoln.

(Signed) W. Y. SELLACK, Mil Agent for Wis.

The 2d, 6th and 7th, are the Wisconsin regiments in the famous "iron brigade" of the Potomac army, which the *News* and other Copperhead papers claimed was going for McClellan.

Six companies of the 42d regiment, at Cairo, voted thus: For Lincoln, 296; for McClellan, 18.

Eight companies of the 23d regiment, at St. Louis, voted: For Lincoln, 203; for McClellan, 22.

Grant county is reported to have given about 2,000 Union.

Sauk county is reported as giving about 1,300 Union.

False Report.

NEW YORK, Friday, November 11.—The report yesterday, that General Wright, just elected to Congress in New Jersey, has died, is unfounded.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 11.

BEEF CATTLE—The supply is fair—there is about 3,400 up to-night, but the demand is limited and prices are $1.00@3.00 per head lower. Sales about 400 head, average quality, quite low.

SHEEP—Are doing somewhat better, the demand being good at [illegible].

HOGS—Lower. Weather unfavorable, and inquiry limited. Small sales at [illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.

TOBACCO—Without change. Sales were: 10 hhds. [illegible]

FLOUR—Received 1,[illegible] brls. Market dull. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, [illegible] [illegible]

WHISKY—Sales [illegible]

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 11.

MONEY—Less active, and easier at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull at 109¾.

GOLD—Opening at 241¾, declining to 241¼, advancing to 245¾, declining to 239¾, advancing to 243¾, and closed at 243¾.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm. One year certificates [illegible].

STOCKS—Lower. [illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Nov. 11.

FLOUR—Dull and but little inquiry.

GRAIN—Wheat declined [illegible]. [illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Friday, Nov. 11—1 p.m.

CLEARED—Onward, Joliet, [illegible] ft lumber, [illegible] posts, 14,000 shingles, 13 tons coal; Seneca, Ottawa; Baltimore, LaSalle, 116 cds tan bark, 14,[illegible] bu marble; Louise, Frizon; Ocean, LaSalle, [illegible]; J. B. Preston, Morris, [illegible] brls salt; Burnham, Frizon; H. G. Loomis, Lemont; Resolute, do; Advance, do.

ARRIVED—Champion, Kankakee, [illegible] bu oats; Dolphin, Ottawa, 4,000 bu car corn; Deer Park, No. 2, Utica, 5,[illegible] bu oats, [illegible] bu barley.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

UP—Mentaur, Willard, Johnson.

DOWN—None.

WIND—West.

The New York Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 11.

COTTON—Steady; [illegible]

FLOUR—State and Western opened heavy, and [illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 11.

FLOUR—Firm. [illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 11.

PETROLEUM—Receipts, Crude, 1,[illegible] brls; Refined, [illegible]

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 11.

FLOUR—Good demand [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines—100,000 in use. These machines use the ROTATING HOOK EXCLUSIVELY, a wheel movement, constantly in one direction, to make the LOCK STITCH. Salesrooms 105 Lake street.

nol2-w331-1m

☞ Dr. James, so celebrated throughout the United States and New Orleans for the treatment of syphilis in its various stages with a neutralizer, and other private chronic diseases, is consulted daily by persons from all parts of the United States and Canada, at his rooms and parlors, 95 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Apply immediately—there is danger in delay.

nov13-w37-1t

☞ Paper Hanging, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

nov5-v604-1m

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment,—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

oc24-d97 3m

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Troublesome coughs and colds, if neglected, often terminate fatally. A few doses of Dwyer's Pectoral Syrup will speedily and effectually cure the most obstinate case. Sold in bottles, at 60 cents and $1.25 per bottle, at 92 and 94 Lake street.

nov1-v344-1m

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if permitted to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable. Brown's Bronchial Troches are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers, and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in coughs and colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Sold at twenty-five cents a box.

nov9-v764-1mTueThu&Sat

MARRIED

In Grace Church, at Ripon, Wis., on the 10th inst., by Rev. Mr. Durlin, Mr. WILLIAM C. MANN, of Kenosha, and Miss MARY E. SEELY, daughter of the Hon. M. W. Seely, of the former place.

DIED.

November 9th, MAY NYMAN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nyman, aged 7 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Funeral services at the house 228 Indiana street, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 12th, at 2½ o'clock.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM,

COL. J. H. WOOD AND R. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

MR. A. D. BRADLEY.......Director of Amusements.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TIMES.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING will be presented the Great Irish Drama of

THE COLLEEN BAWN,

Or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Hardress Cregan.......Mr. Frank Aiken
[illegible]

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY painted expressly for this drama by MINARD LEWIS.

THE CHICAGO BEAUTY is now on exhibition.

MONDAY—Shakespeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
To museum and Gallery of Lecture Room.......30 cts.
To Dress Circle or Parquette.......50 cts.
Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette.......50 cts.
Orchestra Chairs (50 in number).......75 cts.
Private Boxes.......[illegible]
Children under 12 years of age to Museum.......15 cts.
Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette, will be charged Full Price.
Children in Arms, not admitted.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.

ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Second week of the Regular Season. First appearance of the eminent Pianist, Mr. D. W. Ainsworth; Leon's Topsy Demoralized, received with shouts of laughter; Kelly's New Song, "When I courted Miss Kidd"; Leon's Prize in Trouble in the Family; Arlington and Allen; the great Challenge Dance between Arlington and Allen; Burlesque Grecian Statues, &c.

In rehearsal, a great comic Burlesque Opera.

ADMISSION—25 Cents; Reserved Chairs and Reserved Seats, 50 Cents; Lower Boxes, $5.00; Upper, $4.50. Box Office open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock. EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

VARIETY THEATRE.

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK.......Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH.......Acting and Stage Manager.

New Stars! New Attractions!!

Monday evening, Nov. 7th, first appearance of Miss JENNIE ENGLE, the great Danseuse; also, Mr. R. W. EAGAN and Mr. J. S. EDWARDS, Ethiopian delineators and general versatile comedians.

BELLE AUGUSTA, TONY PASTOR and MAGGIE MITCHELL [illegible] Monday evening, Nov. 14th. JOHNNY MACK and LITTLE MAC will appear on Thursday evening, Nov. 17th. Several other new stars are engaged, and will shortly appear.

CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7½.

SCALE OF PRICES:
Parquette, 30 cents.......Dress Circle, 40 cents
Private Boxes.......$3.00 and $4.00
Single Seats in Boxes.......75 cents

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

McVicker & Myers.......Lessees and Managers.

Parquette and Dress Circle and Parquette, fifty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Secured Seats, seventy-five cents; Private Boxes, $6.00 and $5.00. Box office for the secured seats will be open at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock.

THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11th,

BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE.

THE SEA OF ICE.

Louis de Lascours } ....MISS LAURA KEENE
Ogarita,
Carlos, } ....MR. J. E. NAGLE
Clermonts,
Capt. De Lascours, Mr. J. Dyott; Barabas, Mr. Hawk.
Saturday afternoon—GRAND MATINEE—SEA OF ICE.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY.

Corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Soirees—Tuesday evenings, only for scholars and friends. Miss Caroline Meyers, Miss Mary Dorval and Miss Jennie Martine, Lady Teachers.

nol3-w8 1tdap J EDWIN MARTINE, Princ'l.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 314 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's classes every Tuesday and Saturday afternoons from 3 to 5. Soirees every Tuesday evening. Rooms to let for private parties.

Auction Sales.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Salesrooms in Portland Block

NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN-ST.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE—Household Furniture, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Piano Fortes, &c., AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12th, 1864, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Consisting of the entire furniture of a family, such as Parlor and Chamber Sets, Mahogany Sofas, Chairs, Bureaus, Secretaries, Card Tables, &c., &c.

LOOKING GLASSES—An 1 voice of Looking Glasses, all sizes and styles.

CARPETS—Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, New and Second Hand.

OAK DINING CHAIRS—One set of 18 splendid Oak Dining Chairs, leather covered seats.

PIANO FORTE AND BILLIARD TABLE—One Rosewood case Piano Forte; one Billiard Table, complete.

STOVES—A large assortment of Parlor, Office and Cook Stoves.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

TEN HORSES, EXPRESS WAGON, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, Nov. 12, at 11-2 o'clock

At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.

Ten heavy Horses, suitable for teams, express or farm use.

One heavy two horse Express Wagon.

One Double Team Harness.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

Wool Socks, Shirts and Drawers Felt Hats

CLOTHING BUCK GLOVES,

Boots, Shoes, Yankee Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15th and 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn sts.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

FINE OIL PAINTINGS IN FRAMES

BY CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday Evening, Nov. 22, at 7 o'clock,

At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.

We have received from the East a fine collection of Oil Paintings, [illegible] works of art. Also about FIFTY fine Paintings from a PRIVATE GALLERY, all of which will be sold without reserve for cash. The Catalogues will be ready, and the Paintings will be on exhibition several days before the sale.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

As several parties have expressed a desire to contribute to this sale we would inform them that they [illegible] It is distinctly understood that every Painting on the Catalogue will be sold without reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

CROCKERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, &C.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 9½ o'clock. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers.

LADIES CLOTH CLOAKS AND DRESS SILKS,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame House of eight rooms and Lot on [illegible] Adams street. A two story brick House of eleven rooms and Lot on Willard Place, between Washington and Randolph streets. Three brick Houses and Lots on West Adams st. A frame House of eleven rooms and Lot [illegible] THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain. Two Lots on the north side of Jackson street, between Throop and Loomis, each 25 by 125 feet to an alley. Lot on south side of Warren street, between Robey and [illegible]. Four Lots on east side of [illegible] street, between Fulton and Lake. Also a number of Houses and Lots, Building Lots, River Lots, and Farms. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Residence Property. House and Lot on Jefferson street, south of Twelfth. Also House and Lot No 343 North Lasalle street, north of Chicago avenue. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Residence Property. First class Frame House on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street. Possession immediately. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office, No 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Desirable Property on State street. Improved. Paying over 10 per cent on investment. [illegible] several Houses and Lots in all parts of the city. Several tracts of Land near the city limits at [illegible] GEO. [illegible], No. 101 Dearborn, corner Washington st.

FOR SALE—The Cottage House No. 84 South Sangamon street. One-half block from Madison street cars. Ground lease expires May 1st, 1866, at $90 per year. Now rented at $25 per month. S. W. CLARKE, 83 Lasalle street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one second-hand 25 horse power locomotive Boiler. Also, one wood turning Lathe. Apply at the MACHINE SHOP at the northwest corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets.

FOR SALE—Horse, Wagon and Harness; a "Northern Light" Stove, suitable for a store or office; Scales—Platform, Counter and Tea. Also a splendid Revolver, with case, &c. Address P. O. Box 1300.

FOR SALE—To Printers. A second-hand Printing Office, complete, for publishing a newspaper and doing Job Work. Inquire at Scofield & Co.'s Type Foundry, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A large size Heating Furnace, in perfect order. Sold for want of use. C. B. HURD & Co.

FOR SALE—C. H. Brand's Restaurant and Lunch House, No. 36 North Clark st. Apply at the place.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines. One 15 to 18 horse power, one 10 to 12 horse power. Also 20 horse stationary and boiler. J. C. STEBARD, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A large Littlefield Stove No 14, suitable for a store or office. Can be seen at 142 Lake st.

FOR SALE—A Photograph Gallery, centrally located, good light &c. Will be sold with or without the furniture, cameras, &c. This is a rare chance to get a good location at a low figure if applied for soon. Address "R B," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the Propeller F. W. Backus, as she now lies in the port of Milwaukee. GEO. W. KING & CO., 25 River street.

FOR SALE—Piano Forte, a very superior instrument, cost a short time since $[illegible], will be sold at $[illegible], as the owner is obliged to leave the city immediately. Call at BENSON'S MUSIC STORE, 103 Randolph st.

FOR SALE—Three saloons, in desirable locations. One grocery. Also, a stock of cigars and fancy goods for sale with store to rent. A. J. HALE & CO., Room No. 10 Post Office Block, House and rooms to rent.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one Dederick's Lever Press. Also, 50 or 60 tons Prairie Hay. For particulars address E. C. HALL, Oswego, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Vessel for sale. Carries 8 m to 9 feet water. Apply to HALSTED & HIGGIE, 120 South Water st.

FOR SALE—Five hotels and boarding houses; lager beer saloons and liquor stores constantly on hand. Two dwelling houses on the West side, very cheap—417 Franklin street Room 11. C. HANSEN, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—Two Mares, one Yearling, two three and one two-year old Colts, very large and fine. Inquire at MORGAN'S FARM, twelve miles south of the city.

FOR SALE—A six horse power Engine and Boiler, with hoisting apparatus attached, similar to one used by Messrs. Wallbaum & Baumann, for one thousand dollars, by FOX & HOWARD, 242 South Water street.

FOR SALE—One Photograph Car with or without Camera, in a good location for business. For particulars inquire at 273 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Wanted to sell a store and stock of merchandise, consisting of staple dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, Queensware, &c., principally bought from twelve months to two years ago. The store is located in one of the best country towns in this State and will be sold at a low figure for cash. Apply, or address by letter, LEE & ANTES, 121 Lake st.

FOR SALE—One 20 horse power stationary engine; one 25 horse power stationary engine; one [illegible] horse power stationary engine; one 25 horse power [illegible] tubular boiler; one Everett [illegible]. Inquire at 265 Platte street, or address P. O. Box 2339.

FOR SALE—Cheap, Engine Lathes. We will sell five or six second hand lathes, in running order, 6 to 16 feet bed, 18 to 22 inch swing. [illegible] F. W. GATES, President.

To Rent.

TO RENT—House to rent. Inquire of J. M. REYNOLDS, Government Auction sr, 97 Washington street.

TO RENT—And Furniture for sale, hotel stand, situated forty miles from Chicago, is a good business town, and doing a good paying business. Lease runs one year, with the privilege of three more. For further particulars inquire of R. SALMON, Joliet, Ill., or THOMAS DAWSON, 161 and 163 Canal street, or P. O. Box 2894, Chicago.

TO RENT—Wanted a house suitable for a small family, Michigan or Wabash avenue preferred. Address "T. F. C.," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A Sleeping Room for one or two young men in the central part of the city, with use of [illegible] evenings for writing or study. The use of a piano for music if desired. Address HENRY B. HOPKINS, West Branch Post Office.

TO RENT—Two story Frame House, within fifteen minutes walk of the Post Office, West Side. [illegible] amounting to about $150. Rent of house, $35 per month. Possession given at two days notice. Address P. O. Box 2177.

TO RENT—A part of a furnished House, suitable for housekeeping for a small family. Rent in advance. References required. Apply at 128 West Washington street.

TO RENT—I want to rent a pleasant unfurnished sleeping room not more than ten minutes walk from the Court House. A permanent tenant can be found by applying to P. O. Box 4093, or 119 South Clark street.

TO RENT—Two-story brick house and barn, on West Side, near horse railway and household furniture for sale. Good chance for parties desiring to commence housekeeping. Address P. O. Box 1710, or inquire at 205 South Water st., Room No. 4.

TO RENT—Rooms, single or in suites furnished or unfurnished, at 169 West Lake street. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—I want to rent on the South Side, north of Twelfth street a suit of from two to five rooms, or a cottage suitable for a family of three. Address P. O. Drawer 6387.

TO RENT—A fine Office, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, suitable for Insurance or Commission business. Furniture for sale. BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Boarders wanted at 187 South Jefferson street. Also one unfurnished front room to rent, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING—Two ladies, with a little girl four years of age, would like board in a private family where there are but few other boarders. Board or location not so much an object as a pleasant home. Address, stating particulars, M. & A. [illegible], Chicago, Ill. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and rooms at 433 South Clark st.

BOARDING—A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at 42 Adams street.

BOARDING—Wanted a parlor and bedroom, liberal size, for myself, wife and daughter two and one-half years old. Location must be east of State street and north of Adams. A. GARFIELD, 39, 41, 43 and 45 State street.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives and two single gentlemen may obtain excellent board and pleasant rooms in a highly respectable private family at No. 19 South Green st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—One suite of three rooms, (parlor and two bedrooms) nicely furnished, with gas and fireplace. Also two nicely furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board, in a private family, on the corner of Superior and Wolcott sts. References required.

BOARDING—A Pleasant Room, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board, at 388 West Randolph street. Also vacancies for two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Wanted. A young gentleman in the Postoffice desires to obtain a furnished room, with board, in some private family. Please address Box 2343, stating terms, &c.

BOARDING—A young business man wants an unfurnished room, with board, in a private family, on the North Side. Address P. O. Box 822.

BOARDING—The St. Cloud House is one of the best kept hotels in Chicago, and Visitors to the city will find it to their advantage to call. [illegible] We have a few rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives. [illegible] at 112 and 114 South Franklin st. [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and an unfurnished front chamber with closet, on North Side, handy to business, at a reasonable price. Address "LENOX," Tribune office.

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of front rooms and a few single, at furnished, can be had with board at 238 State street.

BOARDING—Some furnished rooms to rent, with board, at 19 Michigan avenue. [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted by a gentleman and his wife, a handsome suite of rooms furnished or unfurnished, on the North Side, east of Wolcott street and north of Huron. Address, stating accommodations and terms, "S & W," Box [illegible]

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Men who are drafted and those who contemplate putting in Substitutes in anticipation of the supplementary Draft, to know that they can be supplied with Good Substitutes at 84 Dearborn street, Room 8. We will supply Substitutes (Good Aliens or Veterans) [illegible] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Drafted men who desire Substitutes, should apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 8. You will be supplied cheaper than at any other office. We furnish good men, (no bounty jumpers.) LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Men who wish to procure substitutes, to understand that they can get good aliens or veterans; but are they aware that their money is thrown away, if they get them from the [illegible] [illegible] LEWIS & CO., 84 Dearborn st. P. O. Drawer 6493.

WANTED—Parties who have Substitutes to dispose of, to know that they can always procure the highest prices for them, and no danger of their being swindled out of their money, by applying at 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers who wish to receive the highest bounty, with choice of service, army or navy, to apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 8. [illegible] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Two men for the navy. Highest price paid, cash in hand. Apply early this morning at Room 8, No. 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-tenders, &c., desiring situations should apply at the Advertising and General Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street, Room 8. Situations now open. Reference to first-class houses. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes. Wanted Aliens immediately at 15 Michigan avenue, opposite Marine Hospital, for which the best price will be given.

WANTED—Substitutes! Substitutes! Substitutes!—Do you want a substitute? If so you can have one at the office of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., corner Randolph and Lasalle sts., in the basement.

WANTED—Volunteers! Volunteers! Volunteers!—Do you want one? If so you can get them of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., for we can furnish you more than any other office in Chicago, and for less money.

WANTED—Representative Recruits also on hand. Come show your patriotism to Uncle Sam, and send a Representative to the army. It will not cost you much. Look at this and blush! We have on deposit money or notes from six ladies of Chicago, with a challenge to a like number of men to furnish six Representative Recruits for the army of our glorious Republic. It will afford us much pleasure to give due publication to any and all gentlemen that will accept this challenge from the fair sex. WM. H. MURPHY & CO., basement, corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, or address Lock Box 6063.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for the U. S. army and navy, for one, two and three years, to whom the largest bounties will be paid. We propose doing now as we always have done before, to give more money for men than any other office in Chicago. WM. H. MURPHY & CO., corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.

Substitutes and Volunteers furnished at the old and reliable office of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., on the most reasonable terms. Good men always on hand. Call in person or address Lock Box 6063, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents wanted. Business light, pleasant, lucrative and honorable, suitable for ladies or gentlemen. For particulars address post-paid S. KLEINDINST, New Philadelphia, O.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the new work "PATRIOTISM OF ILLINOIS," by T. M. Eddy, D. D. None but men of experience and who can give good references wanted. Apply to CLARKE & CO., No. 50 [illegible] street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents wanted either on a salary or commission to sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. The best finished and best working and cheapest Machine in the market. Very liberal terms to agents. Address DANE & CO., Post Office Box 32, Chicago, Illinois, or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can cut [illegible] [illegible] Address H. DeGRAND, 208 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents to sell our new Stationery Packet, the best ever issued. There are two specialties to this packet, which will recommend it [illegible] Address GOLDEN & HAMMOND, No 1 [illegible] Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. Agents in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to introduce a new and useful article, the best selling ever offered. For particulars address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—1000 agents. Discharged and disabled soldiers and energetic men can make $100 a month selling my publications [illegible] Send stamp for my new circular. L. D. LANDON, 88 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including SCHUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. [illegible] Address C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 119 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest [illegible] [illegible] Address the Publisher, HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 113 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—$75. Agents Wanted. $125. To sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—Agents to sell our new style of Gift Stationery Packages, and also many other fast selling novelties. Smart agents can easily make $10 to $20 per day. Send along your orders at once for now is the time to make money. Circulars sent free. C. M. DUNN & CO., 183 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. The best opportunity ever before offered the public [illegible] Send for circular, to P. O. Box 3964, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." One of my old agents writes me he never had anything to sell like it. Disabled soldiers and others will find this a good chance to make money. Apply to SAMUEL FIKE, Box 5063, Chicago, Ill. Office 16 Portland Block. Enclose stamp for circulars.

Lost.

LOST—Last evening our Receipt Book, on Dearborn, between Madison and South Water streets. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune office. N. S. BOUTON & CO.

LOST—Friday, Nov. 11, a Safe Key—a thin strip of metal, with notches or guards cut on one edge. The finder will confer a favor upon the loser by leaving it at the Tribune office.

LOST—On Sunday last, a Black Newfoundland Dog; answers to the name of Frank. Whoever will return him to 78 Lake street, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—$25 Reward. Monday evening the 7th inst., on West Harrison street, between Halsted and Aberdeen streets, a Lady's Mink Fur Half Cape. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the office of JAMES MULLINS & Co., room No. 13 Metropolitan Block.

LOST—$5.00 Reward. Lost on Thursday morning, somewhere on Lake street, a set of Mink Furs. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at 137 Milwaukee avenue.

LOST—This morning, on one of the State street cars, or after leaving the car, between Randolph street and 166 South Water st., a Pocket Book or Wallet, containing greenbacks to the amount of between fifty or sixty dollars. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 166 South Water street. E. H. CATHERWOOD.

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From 444 South Halsted street, last Wednesday, a white, middle sized Hog. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to the above address, or for information where she may be found.

STRAYED—From the stable of John Burnap, opposite Uslick House, on the 7th inst., one large Bay Horse, about 16 hands high, and from eight to ten years old; had a halter on of rope tied around the neck. Also, one Grey Horse, [illegible] Any one returning them to JOHN BURNAP as above, will be rewarded.

STRAYED—Broke loose from the corner of Lake and Franklin streets, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, a small dark bay mare, six years old, with a saddle [illegible] Any person returning her to 169 Chicago avenue, or giving information where she may be found. JAMES C. GRANT.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A fine Stock and Grain Farm of 260 acres of rich land, on the bank of Fox River, one mile from the Dundee station of the Fox River Valley Railroad, and forty miles from Chicago. The land is all substantially fenced. The improvements are, a modern built brick house, containing 12 rooms, large barn, stables, sheds, a good house orchard of bearing fruit trees. Will be sold low and terms made easy, or exchanged for improved city property. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Timber Land. 269 acres in north part of Fayette County, one mile from the Cent. R. R. [illegible] T. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall.

Found.

FOUND—A Black Cow was found four miles out on the Northwestern Railroad, near Governor Matteson's place, which the owner can have by proving property, paying charges and calling on JAMES SCOIRS, on the premises.

TAKEN UP—On the evening of the 11th inst., a black Mare, with harness on. The owner can obtain the same by applying at 107 Milwaukee avenue.

REMOVAL.—Mary H. Thompson, M. D., has removed her office and residence from 34 Wabash avenue, to

374 INDIANA STREET, North Side,

east of Wolcott street. Office hours from 11 to 12 A. M. and from 5 to 6 P. M.

TO MUSICIANS AND OTHERS

Wanted to purchase a good

Second hand E Bass Horn,

Either German silver or brass. Address, with full description of quality, condition and lowest price, "J. R.," Post Office, Chicago.

Wanted.

WANTED—By an American young man, a situation in a grocery or commission house of any respectable business. [illegible] PRATT [illegible] Box 1650.

WANTED—A situation as salesman and book-keeper in a respectable establishment. The best of city references given. Address C. Drawer 6234.

WANTED—A good Girl for housework in a small family. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. None other need apply. Call at 84 Washington street.

WANTED—Salaried Agent for an established Eastern Manufacturing firm. One having a traveling agent, who [illegible] [illegible] Tribune office, stating name, residence [illegible]

WANTED—A man to carry a route on the Tribune, in the North Division, north of Division street. [illegible] Requires four or five hours a day. Apply at this office at noon.

WANTED—A Book-keeper. One familiar with the commission business preferred. A [illegible] Address salary wanted P. O. Box 6053.

WANTED—Two men to go as partners to the city of Rochester, N. Y., to establish a business now paying in this city [illegible] Address Box 3643, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To rent a front room in a genteel house, on Wabash avenue, centrally located. Address "MISS B.," [illegible]

WANTED—Ten or twelve Carpenters, on corner of Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A situation by a Protestant girl in a respectable family to do [illegible] Address "M N," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a Protestant girl, a situation in a small family, to do general housework. Inquire at 303 Adams st. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent immediately a house of four or five rooms, in a good locality and convenient to business, [illegible] can be found by addressing "J D," P. O. Box 4109.

WANTED—A first class Milliner to go to a pleasant country town. Apply at WALSH & HUTCHINSON'S, 53 and 55 Lake st.

WANTED—Board with furnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife and a [illegible] gentleman, on the South Side [illegible] must be good. References given and required. Address "W G H," P. O. Box 3843.

WANTED—A situation to do general housework, by a second girl, a German girl, who can furnish the best of references. A line addressed to "Rosa," Tribune office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A book-keeper, a salesman, two canvassers and two [illegible] Parties wishing employment should [illegible] Applicants by mail enclose stamp. Mercantile Employment Agency, [illegible] Room 1.

WANTED—A situation in a wholesale Grocery Store as Shipping or Receiving Clerk, by a man recently from the East, who is not afraid of hard work. Has first-class [illegible] Chicago references. Address "A S H," Tribune office.

WANTED—Information of a young man by the name of Samuel S. [illegible], a returned soldier. He will find his sister [illegible] seven miles from Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

WANTED—A young man acquainted with the grocery business, wishes to get a good situation as clerk or book-keeper in a wholesale or retail grocery store. Can speak the German and English languages, and can give good references. Address "H B," Box 1431.

WANTED—By a first rate Photographer a situation. [illegible] in all the branches of photography. [illegible] Address "R. B. [illegible]," [illegible] Illinois.

WANTED—A situation in a wholesale or retail hardware store, by a young man who has had two years experience in [illegible] Best of references given. Address 1024, Chicago.

WANTED—A suit of three good rooms and board, for a gentleman and wife and family, consisting of six persons, [illegible] [illegible] 1189, Chicago, stating location and terms.

WANTED—A good Agent in every town to sell my View of Camp Douglas, [illegible] published. Every family should have one and take it. Address for circulars to F. E. MATHEWS, 84 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. P. O. Box 4570.

WANTED—Cook County Scrip, for which the highest price will be paid. WILLIAM BARTLETT, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Fine Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods, Metropolitan Hall, 131 and 133 Randolph street.

WANTED—A Correspondent for an Insurance Office. Must write a good hand, and be [illegible] [illegible] Address with references, &c., "INSURANCE," Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent for a few months or a year, a furnished house on West side or at [illegible] [illegible] Address "[illegible]," P. O. Box 6433.

WANTED—One thousand men with money in hand from twenty-five to five thousand dollars, to invest [illegible] Call at Room 14, No 147 South Clark street. [illegible] Drawer 6437, and you will receive [illegible]

WANTED—A good Meat Cutter, for a hotel in a city eighty hours ride from Chicago by railroad. A man well qualified [illegible] Apply at the Briggs House, Saturday the 12th.

WANTED—An English girl wants a situation to do chamber or housework in a small family. Address, for two days, [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—An Engine and Tubular Boiler of about fifteen-horse power. Inquire of STILES, BREWSTER & CO., [illegible] Water street.

WANTED—A young man, [illegible] years of age to learn the art of engraving on wood. [illegible] Address "Engraver," P. O. Drawer 6165.

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, a suit of furnished rooms with board, [illegible] Address, stating terms, Box 4396.

WANTED—By a young German who speaks and writes good English, a situation as porter. Best of references given. Address "J B Y," Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent a small house, or a suite of rooms from three to five rooms. Address "H," P. O. Box 296.

WANTED—A competent [illegible] salesman of some experience at No. 352 [illegible] Salle street. Apply for one week.

WANTED—The attention of Ladies. Dr. A. DUMAS, from New York, 25 years' experience, dedicates his services to the ladies. [illegible] Address Dr. A. Dumas, P. O. Drawer 6153, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—The right for the Morgan Boiler Hay Press for Lasalle county, the stations of Chatsworth, [illegible] [illegible] Address E. [illegible], Livingston county, Ill.

WANTED—I want to rent a house containing six or ten rooms, suitable to board two persons. [illegible] Address "G G T," Box 3391, giving [illegible] of house, rent, &c.

WANTED—Agents for Headley's Life of Lincoln, Headley's McClellan and History of the War, Northern and Southern [illegible] [illegible] S. M. KENNEDY, 194 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—An Italian who is an experienced Florist and Gardener, [illegible] [illegible] LEWIS & CO., 84 Dearborn street.

WANTED—To rent, with view to purchase, a small Tannery, [illegible] Address Box 4300, Chicago.

WANTED—$40,000. A good opportunity is now offered to invest [illegible] safely in improved city property, that will pay [illegible] per cent. [illegible] "Business," P. O. Drawer 6313, with [illegible] address.

WANTED—Employment. Agents [illegible] to sell Wilson's New $[illegible] Family Sewing Machine, (complete) For simplicity, durability and beauty it has no rival. It will [illegible] [illegible] Address MATHER & WILLIAMS, [illegible] Block, Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Correspondents. Young ladies wishing to open a correspondence with a young officer of the [illegible] [illegible] "Capt. J F S," In care Sutler Officer's Mess, 1st Brigade, [illegible] Division, via Chattanooga, Tenn. [illegible]

WANTED—The best Lake Shore Shad. You can get them at 136 South Clark street, [illegible] and large size [illegible]

WANTED—An officer, honorably discharged from the army, wishes to get a situation as collector, [illegible] clerk or bookkeeper [illegible] Address "[illegible]"

WANTED—A partnership in an established business. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1640.

WANTED—Immediately, a young man to purchase a small interest [illegible] [illegible] Address Box 100 and 103 [illegible]

WANTED—To inform the [illegible] in general and all whom it may concern, that we are now prepared to furnish [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible] in the Quartermaster's Department [illegible] [illegible]

HEATING FURNACES. Boucher's Improved Patent Air Warming Furnaces, for warming Dwellings, [illegible] [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street,

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)	$ .25
" " " (per quarter)	3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	12.00
" " " per 6 months	6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.00
Weekly, single copy one year	2.50
" " six months	1.25
Club of twelve copies, one year	20.00
" twenty-one	40.00

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time, at club rates AFTER the club has been formed.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1864.

THE NEWS.

There is but little of stirring importance in the armies in the field. Grant's army repulsed a sharp rebel attack on Wednesday night and silenced some batteries bearing on our position. The Richmond papers give currency to a report that Grant is preparing to move on Wilmington. Sherman's movements are wrapped in mystery, but there is this much certainty from his department: Atlanta is not evacuated or burned, nor the railroad to Chattanooga destroyed. Hood's army is at Florence, uncertain as to the propriety of crossing the Tennessee. Forrest has withdrawn from Johnsonville, which is now occupied by Gen. Schofield. Sherman's main army is marching on, whither time will demonstrate. Early reinforced by convalescents and stragglers has made his stereotyped attempt to flank Sheridan and cut the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, but as usual, dashing Sheridan and his rough riders had the move on him and outflanked him. Sheridan is at Winchester and Early at New Market.

The telegraph brings interesting details of the recapture of Plymouth, N. C. By the sinking of the ram Albemarle, Capt. Cushing opened the Roanoke River, an opening which was improved promptly by Commander Macomb. The results of the engagement are, the occupation of the town, the capture of a [illegible] fifty-two pieces of artillery, an immense number of small arms, and the relief of hundreds of loyal North Carolinians.

Our local columns contain the details of the official vote of Chicago and Cook county. [illegible] may be summed up as follows: Total vote of the city 33,018, of the city 27,289; [illegible] majority in the county 4,316, in the city 1,891.

The news by the last steamer is of interest. The steamship Jura, went to pieces near the mouth of the Mersey, but her passengers and crew were saved. The English rebel organs have gone into an ecstacy of rage over the capture of the privateer Florida in a Brazilian harbor. They bewail the violation of neutrality (?) while the same dispatch chronicles the fitting out of a rebel privateer in an English port to prey upon our commerce. English Hon will never die of modesty.

We chronicle in another place the announcement of the New York *Journal of Commerce* that it has put up the political shutters, closed the doors and gone out of the business. The N. Y. *World*, judging from its agonizing wails, is about to go through the same operation, with the addition of tying crape to the door-knob. It says: "We have lost the election. We have lost the electoral vote and the Governor. Every additional vote is worse than on the wrong side. The Union majority is small, but enough." The *World* has made a correct diagnosis of its disease, but it is past cure.

That peripatetic humbug, Cortinas, has [illegible] Jeff Davis by acknowledging a peculiar rebel Consul at Matamoras. Two years ago a petty six-by-nine German Duchy did the same thing. The rebels should be grateful for small favors.

It is almost superfluous for us to announce to our readers that we are in a new dress this morning. The clear, sharp type speak for themselves. The change will be no less gratifying to our readers than to ourselves. We lay aside the old type in the midst of a great political victory; we hope the new ones will [illegible] peace and a restoration of the integrity of the Republic as the fruits of that victory before their time of service is out.

Gold is sickly and closed on the evening [illegible] in New York, Saturday, weak at 243¼.

Maryland rolls up the handsome majority of [illegible] thousand for the Union ticket on the home vote, which will be swelled to at least twenty-five thousand by the returns from the camps.

The rebel General Price's exit from Missouri is by no means a flowery one. At every turn Federal force confronts him, and exacts a toll in men or material. His latest mishap is the loss of thirty-five wagons fully loaded, two hundred horses, and eleven hundred dollars, captured after a four hours fight by a small detachment sent out by Gen. [illegible] Price's main force is in the vicinity of Fort Scott, which is held by Gen. Thayer.

Gen. Canby, while moving recently from the mouth of the White River island, was shot and severely wounded by a guerilla.

The report of the resignation of Secretary [illegible] and the appointment of Hon. Robert J. Walker is reiterated, seemingly with some show of plausibility.

A significant order, hinting at active army operations, has been issued by the War Department fixing to-morrow (Monday) as the limit of furloughs. Provost Marshals are ordered to supervise the execution of the order.

At last comes the voice from the Pacific, speaking in no uncertain tones for the preservation of the Union and the integrity of the Republic, and adding three more States to the Union column, California, Oregon and the new-born Nevada. Contrasted with the vote of 1860, when Mr. Lincoln had only a plurality of 657 votes over Douglas, and a majority on the three Democratic candidates of some 47,000 against him, the returns of last year, showing a majority of 25,000, speak eloquently of the loyalty of the Golden State. Oregon shows also a handsome gain, and Nevada, with her sparse population of miners, joins Oregon in the race. From Maine to California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the Union is still for war.

Orange, N. J.

The home of McClellan has given a majority against him. The Democrats, in their rage at defeat, spiked the old cannon (that had been used by both parties on the green through the canvass) which was early discovered by the Unionists, who sent some of their blacksmiths to drill it open again. Pending this, the Unionists at their meeting, called for the history of that cannon," when it was ascertained that it formerly belonged to a battery and was in use in the war of 1812; and then bang went the old gun! electrifying the whole neighborhood, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Whereupon three cheers were given with a will "for the old cannon," and a resolution unanimously adopted consecrating it to the Union and Liberty now and forever." As an early train of passengers crossed the river from Hoboken ferry, the people amused themselves in cheering lustily for Lincoln, and united in singing "America." "The Star Spangled Banner," "Old John Brown," which latter they kept up all the way into the depot on the New York side.

The New Congress.

The recent elections have placed a three-fourths Union majority in the next Congress, beyond question. The delegations will stand as follows:

	Union.	Democratic.
New York	21	10
Pennsylvania	16	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	143	41

13th District—Mr. Baker Elected.

A dispatch received from Alton yesterday by the State Central Committee, brings the cheering intelligence that John Baker, Esq., is elected to Congress in the 13th District by a majority. A dispatch from our Cairo correspondent last night, gives a satisfactory explanation of this fact, saying that Randolph county has given a Union majority of 300. A later dispatch announces that the Union majority in Washington county is [illegible]. The complete figures of the district are as follows:

	Baker.	Morrison.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Baker is a [illegible]